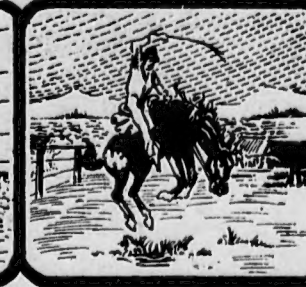


THE Gleichen Call



Year VII, No. 33

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1914

Per Year \$1.50

LOCAL AND GENERAL

The CALL until Dec. 31st, 1915, \$1.50

J. S. Adamson was down from Calgary Monday.

J. S. Adamson was a visitor from Calgary on Monday.

S. E. Parrie and Thos. F. Parrie were in from Queenstown Monday.

The prairie chickens are very wild this year and big bags are the exception.

The odor of roast wild goose permeates the atmosphere of Gleichen these days.

Geese are now here in countless thousands and almost every hunter mourns their wariness.

Frank F. Bullock has closed his restaurant and retired to the quiet life of a farmer north of Namaka.

John W. Burr and family left last week for Winnipeg, where they will remain for the winter months.

The slaughter of geese still continues and many big flocks are enjoyed in almost every house in town.

Senot O'Leary is the happiest man in the Queenstown district and all over the arrival of a son at his farm, Oct. 6th.

O. Bogstie fell and severely sprained his ankle one day last week and although it proved very painful he is now able to get about town once more.

A. Wertz of Cluny, had a very pleasant visit last week from a brother of his from the United States whom he had not seen for nearly nineteen years.

Quite a few Queenstown farmers have been hauling in grain to Gleichen the past week. As a rule they haul to Cluny but other business brings them to Gleichen occasionally.

Chas. Mitchell closed up his store in the Post Office block on Monday and left to open business in Ponoka. He will be much missed as leader of the Gleichen band and in the orchestra.

Capt. Bagley was down from Calgary for a couple of days last week and spent the time with his old friend J. J. Marshall hunting. He returned home with good bags of prairie chicken and geese.

The C. P. R. is installing a switch, a little west of the station, which will do away with trouble of having the passenger trains back up to take the side track when it is necessary to pass each other here.

A. Jense has disposed of his butcher business in Brooks and has returned to the Pacific Cold Storage Co.'s, butcher shop in Gleichen. The ladies have been busy welcoming "Shorty" home since Monday.

Chief Roberts recently had his house redecorated.

The CALL from now until December 31st, 1915, only \$1.50

There has been a vast amount of fall plowing done this fall.

J. L. McCrimmon is spending a few days in Claresholm visiting his sister Mrs. R. L. Redfern.

E. Somerville of the Calgary Marble Works came down on Monday in his auto, on business.

Frank Arndett was in town from Queenstown on Tuesday and spent a pleasant time with his numerous friends.

Jack Wilson of Wade & Wilson, cattle buyers of Calgary, was in town a couple of days last week on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Redfern motored over from Claresholm and spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. McCrimmon.

Gleichen should see some tremendous crops next year if given good growing weather as more land has been prepared for grain than ever before hereabouts.

If you happen to be so unfortunate as to shoot a century old goose just have a banquet and invite everybody you don't like. The effects will be magical.

After spending a couple of weeks holiday with his former Gleichen friends Peter Owen returned on Sunday to Edmonton to resume his duties with the Bank of Commerce.

Mrs. C. A. Millie returned to Gleichen on Wednesday of last week with her infant son. Charles was the happiest man in these parts that day, all on account of this being his first boy.

Under the auspices of the Laymen's Missionary movement a meeting will be held in Gleichen, Nov. 19th, when Mr. D. M. Rose of Toronto and others are expected and will address the meeting.

A society for relief work among the needy this winter has been organized by some of the Gleichen ladies. More definite reports will be ready next week and the ladies hope for your interest and assistance.

It is reported that a dance is to be given in the Buffalo Hills school house at Queenstown to-morrow night, Nov. 6th, the proceeds of which will be in aid of the Red Cross society. All are invited and a big attendance is fully expected.

At St. Andrew's church, Ottawa, Percy T. Carre, of Toronto, and Miss Mary Sibbald, of Banff, Alta., were united in the sacred bonds of matrimony by Rev. Mr. Anderson. Mr. Carre is the manager of the Canadian Circulation company.

After the ceremony a supper was served in the banquet hall of the Chateau Laurier. Miss Sibbald has many friends in Gleichen who will join the CALL in extending most hearty congratulations.

Will Bring Belgian Farmers Here

Tax-ridden agriculturalists from the war-torn countries of Europe who, whichever side wins, will be bowed down beneath the awful burden of indemnities and war wastage, will be brought to Canada by the Canadian Pacific Railway, according to the announcement of Mr. J. S. Dennis, vice-president, who at the banquet to wind up the business of the recently held International Irrigation Congress, revealed the result of the deliberation of the company's council on this question recently held in Montreal. "What better asset could Canada have than 1,000 Belgian farmers, even if we have to pay their passage out, put on their buildings and their barns, and keep them for two years!" he asked.

Despite the shrinkage of revenues amounting in the last week to a million dollars compared with the same week last year, Mr. Dennis declared that the Canadian Pacific had decided to spend more than ever upon a vigorous campaign of immigration reaching to every part of the globe. The chief effort of this would be to bring out to the western plains the struggling farmers from northern and even southern Europe, who had suffered for years the awful burden of taxation against the awful day which had now come, and who in future would be faced with such an increased taxation that they would be glad to get from under it. "And where will they go?" he asked, speaking with great feeling on what he described as his life's love. "No place will offer them such advantages as Western Canada."

After referring to a number of matters, particularly to the success of the convention Mr. Dennis referred to the problem of irrigation and while admitting it was infinitesimal compared with the general agricultural problem of Western Canada, said the C.P.R. had spent \$20,000,000 in the creation of the system, and they intended to dispose of the land on terms which meant the land must be settled and under cultivation without delay.

Send in your subscription to the CALL now and get this paper two months free. In order to get subscriptions paid up to the first of the year the CALL will accept \$1.50 and send this paper to any address for that, save foreign countries to which 50 cents extra must be added.

Frank Arndett, one of Queenstown's popular bachelors, announces that he will give a dance at the Circle Farm on Monday evening, Nov. 16th, to which he invites all his friends. Frank says that being a bachelor, he has imposed on the good nature of Manager Calquhoun and as he fears his cooking will not be up to the mark asks the ladies to bring along baskets, and he will insure one and all a good time.

While in a little town near Regina, Sask., where he was selling horses, Chas. Parks, the well known Nately rancher, was mistaken for a German spy, by an old resident of the district. To add to the illusion friend Charles said his name was Herr von Staal from Berlin. His Missouri accent, however, gave the game away, says the Brooks Bulletin. (Charles is recognized as the most polite man in Alberta. Wonder if Saskatchewan is jealous of our man.)

Hallowe'en night passed off rather quietly in Gleichen although there were a number of very enjoyable house parties participated in. The small boys also enjoyed the usual number of innocent pranks, such as hiding vehicles and overturning small outbuildings. However, it would seem that some of the big boys went a little too far in carrying off some buildings and they also upset a barrel of valuable paint at the rear of Rowe, Rowe & Rowe's manufacturing plant.

The Old Sun Boarding School, on the Blackfoot Reserve, was the scene of a pretty event on Friday, October 23, it being the marriage of Mr. J. P. Owen, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Owen, Widnes, Lancashire, England and Miss Agnes

Pollock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pollock. The Rev. Canon Stocken performed the ceremony in the presence of the staff and the school children and some friends of the Mission. The bride daintily gown in white duchesse, with lace and fur trimming, was attended by Miss Elsie Harding and given away by the Rev. M. C. Gandier, principal of the school. Miss Breeze presided at the organ. After the ceremony light refreshments were served, the color scheme being white and purple in recognition of the grooms alma mater, Emmanuel College, Saskatoon. Mr. Owen has been on the staff of Old Sun the past six months as teacher and leaves now to assist the principal of the Indian school on the Peigan Reserve.

Frank Arndett was in town on Tuesday, having brought in some of his wheat to Cluny. He states that while his crop at Queenstown was slightly damaged by hail that on 70 acres he averaged only 15 bushels per acre, yet he is well satisfied with his year's work, considering the splendid prices he obtained. He also grew some oats which he cut for green feed. He said that a portion of his wheat was grown on summerfallow and the balance on fall plowing, and while he did not thresh it separately he was fully convinced that the yield was fully three to one in favor of summer fallow.

Mr. and Mrs. Murdoch McLeod left on Sunday morning for Mather, Manitoba, to occupy his farm near there. Mr. McLeod has been a resident of Gleichen for the last four years and was interested with his brother in the automobile business. As he took an active interest in the Oddfellows and Knights of Pathias, and Mrs. McLeod was an active church worker they will be much missed at Gleichen. On Thursday evening, Golden Jubilee Lodge, K. of P., after passing a motion regretting Bro. McLeod's departure, entertained him at an ice cream banquet in which their band took a leading part and a very pleasant evening was spent.

The War Bulletins From Day to Day

(Special from Calgary Herald)
Wednesday, Nov. 4th

London, reports are current in well informed circles that big naval battle is on in the North Sea. Results are unknown. German fleet said to have come out to attack.

Dispatch published at Paris says that Anglo French fleet attacked Turkish gun boat Duet and steamer Kloroli near Thenseb Smyria. Turks fled and Allies captured both vessels.

Copenhagen Dispatch says German fleet has gathered around islands in the Baltic Sea and are evidently awaiting orders.

Turkish ambassador to France was handed his pass-ports to-day.

Bombardment of the Turkish forts in the Dardanelles by the British fleet continued until 10 this morning, and a total of 70 shells were fired.

Paris states officially that there is no change on the left wing. We have recaptured Lombardy. The Germans now only occupy head on bridge on north bank of Yser.

We made perceptible progress between Lys and Dixmude and advanced between Arras and Ose.

Tuesday, Nov. 3rd,

Lord Kitchener visited Dunkirk Sunday and held a conference with President Pontore and the Belgian Premier. The Daily Mail correspondent in northern France wires that the British endured historic ordeal in checking German advance upon Calais. Victory of Ypres cost dearly. Cream of the British army suffered and gaps must be filled if German repulse is to be turned to best account. The British held back over half a million Germans.

Dispatch from Tiflis says Emperor has ordered Caucasian army across the frontier to attack the Turks.

Nearly all Mohammedan states in India declare their loyalty to Britain.

Russians capture 4000 garrison at Przemyel when the latter made a sortie.

Cholera and tiphis reported to be raging at Przemyel.

British cruiser Muncia bombarded fortified town of Akabah in Arabia, Red Sea. Officially announced that there were no British casualties but enemy suffered. Akabah is 150 miles from Suez.

French officially declare everything most favorable.

Everybody looking for bargains will be at Capt. Ward's sale. J. W. Durno is the auctioneer.

W. C. Johnston was given six months a week ago for ill treating and non-support of his wife and family, who are said to be in very straightened circumstances, his wife having recently returned from a Calgary hospital where she underwent a very critical operation.

Gleichen's Meteorological Report

The following weather report is supplied by J. W. Jowett, who is officially appointed by the Dominion Government:

	MIN.	MAX.
Oct. 28.....	30	63
29.....	30	61
30.....	29	64
31.....	38	67
Nov. 1.....	36	64
2.....	32	60
3.....	28	50

The Gleichen Red Cross Society

The room of the local branch is now open in the store next door to Pioneer Meat Market.

Two ladies of the committee are in attendance every afternoon from 2 30 to 5.30 p.m. for the purpose of giving out and receiving work and receiving subscriptions and donations.

A supply of material has already been purchased from the local stores and the committee are busy giving out the materials to be made up into the various articles required.

Fees: Members \$2.00, associates \$1.00.

See ad. of Capt. Ward's sale in this issue.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Johnston entertained at a party last Wednesday evening when a most enjoyable time was spent at cards and games. Among those present were Miss C. Plante, Miss Dunn, Mrs. McCrimmon, Miss E. Plante and Miss L. Moss, Messrs. Stinson, Gibson, McCrimmon and Evans.

Many of the good people of Queenstown have strenuously kicked because they did not receive the CALL of last week until Tuesday instead of Friday. There evidently was a mistake made somewhere and while it is to be regretted the CALL is pleased to know that so much interest is manifested in our paper by our Queenstown readers.

Jas. E. Black, who was for several years on the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Gleichen, is now in the hospital at Provost. It appears he sustained an injury to his leg on September 5th, and that complications set in three weeks ago that necessitated his confinement in the hospital. His many Gleichen friends will regret to learn of his difficulties and hope for an early recovery.

STRAYED—From S. 22, T. 19 R. 8 one bay mare 4 years old, white strip on face heavy in foal and branded V on right shoulder, also one chestnut gelding same age branded E3 monogram, on left shoulder. \$10 reward for information leading to recovery of same. Riley A. Bishop, Langdon, Alta. 20tf

Auction Sale

Of Albert Holm's goods at the farm Win. Jones, 7 miles Northeast of

Gleichen, Wed., Nov. 11 at 12 A.M. Sharp.

Farm Implements Stock Household Goods

COMPRISING:
5 Teams of Mares and Geldings weighing from 2200 to 2400 lbs. a team
1 Pony mare
1 Yearling Filly
3 Suckling Colts
2 Milch Cows
2 Heifer Calves
16 Pigs
15 Chickens
Pump Engine
1 big water tank
Farm Machinery
Harness
Household Goods.

FREE LUNCHEON AT 11:30. TERMS CASH.

A. LAYZELL, Auctioneer

MISCELLANEOUS

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

LOST—Black Handbag, containing two letters and some cash. Finder will be rewarded on returning to E. H. Robinson, Gleichen.

LOST—Mongrel Collie dog, black with spots of white in face and breast and when last seen had a broad collar on inscribed J. H. Brown, Watford. Last seen by Capt. Ward's gate. Answers to name of Toby. Finder will be rewarded on returning to Mrs. James Cameron, Gleichen.

FOR SALE—Three sows and 27 young pigs for \$45. Apply to Box 7, Gleichen. 34

Estray—White saddle horse, fore-top cut off, tail pulled, branded V on the left thigh and on left shoulder. Apply to L. R. Holman, Lone Butte. 34

STRAYED—from 7 miles North of Southport on May 15th, 1914, one work horse with halter, described as follows:—Bay gelding, white hind feet, star in face, weight 1350 lbs., branded C.P.R. on left shoulder, hoof brand A41. A suitable reward will be paid for information leading to recovery of the above horse. Address J. G. Rutherford, Superintendent of Agriculture and Animal Industry, Department of Natural Resources, C.P.R., Calgary.

Sec. 15, Township 22, Range 22, W. 4

Unreserved Auction Sale

3 Miles East of Gleichen, Friday, Nov. 6

Instructed by Captain E. F. Ward, who has been ordered to join his regiment, I will sell without reserve, the following:

25 Head of Horses, part of them are Registered Clydes.
44 Head of Cattle.
13 Registered Oxford Down Rams.
80 Pigs and 150 Chickens.
Also all Farm Machinery and part of Household Effects.

THE HORSES COMPRISE:

Miss Thom, Imp., sire Woodend Garty.
Polmaise Daisy, Imp., sire Up-to-Time by Barons Pride.
Basset Maid, 2-yr.-old Filly, sire Lord Harry.
Basset Prince, 2-yr.-old Stallion, sire Lord Harry.
Basset Lad, 1-yr.-old Stallion, sire Lord Leod.
3 Teams of Geldings, average weight 1450 lbs., young and well broke.
1 Team of Mares, average weight 1500 lbs., young and well broke.
2 Teams of Mares, average weight 1350 lbs., young and well broke.
7 Head of 2-year-old and yearling Fillies and Colts.
2 Saddle Ponies.

THE CATTLE COMPRISE:

12 Extra good Milch Cows, part fresh and balance springing.
22 Head of yearling and 2-year-old Steers and Heifers of Shorthorn breed.
3 Fat Steers.
1 Registered Shorthorn Bull Earl Robson, sire famous Baron Robson.

FARM MACHINERY COMPRISES:

Wagons, Binders, Mowers, Discs, Plows, Hay Rakes, Harness, Etc.
Also a 5 1/2 horse power Gasoline Engine. Also Incubators, Brooders, and other articles too numerous to mention.

The above Stock and Implements as already mentioned will be sold absolutely without Reserve as Captain Ward has been called to the front. I have personally seen the above stock and they are an extra good bunch and exactly as described. Anyone in need of good horses or good cattle will do well to attend this sale. I might say that the mares and dairy cows are the best bunch I have ever had the pleasure of selling.

Luncheon Provided.

TERMS CASH. NO RESERVE

Sale Starts at 11:30 Sharp.

J. W. DURNO, Auctioneer

Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"Upon my word, I forget," he said. "I think I mentioned it to my agent, but I was so annoyed and upset the matter may have escaped my attention. In any case, I suppose the parish clerk buried the father would look after the child."

"I suppose so," agreed Hugh.

He sat in silence. The story and the way in which it had been told all depressed him. He seemed to see the miserable author of the fable pleading for help, he seemed to see his last despair and the unhappy child crouching down by the body of her self-murdered parent. And he could have laughed aloud to think that he himself was there on so similar an errand, seeking help from the teller of this tale.

"Well, uncle," he said sharply, "I have come to know if you can advance me £5,000."

"The dickens you have," said Hetherington. "Why—what for?"

"It is the least sum that will carry me through," said Hugh; "if I cannot raise that sum by the end of the week to meet my more pressing obligations, I shall have to call my creditors together."

"Ah, that is bad, that is bad, my boy," said Mr. Hetherington kindly. "I am sorry to hear that. But as to the loan, you must call at our office and see my manager in the usual way. He attends to such matters."

"Has he instructions to be as lenient as may be compatible with sound business principles?" asked Hugh bitterly.

"He has," said Mr. Hetherington with some complacency. "I invariably let all my people understand that that is the rule they are to be guided by."

"Then I don't think I will trouble him," said Hugh.

"Do no harm to drop in and talk it over with him," said Mr. Hetherington; "but I am sorry to hear things are so bad with you, my boy. If the worst comes to the worst you may rely on me to stand by you, and if you like I will see if I can make a vacancy for you in my own office. I am thinking of retiring old Parker on a pension. When he goes I shall put Jones in his place, and you could have Jones's job perhaps, though it ought to go to young Branch. I could give you £2 a week to start with, as you are poor Mary's sister's child."

"Jones is getting £200, I believe, at present," observed Hugh.

"My dear lad," said Mr. Hetherington gravely, "you must not be unreasonable—you cannot expect to start at the rate at which you have been who has served me well and faithfully for twenty years."

Mr. Hetherington rose as he spoke and stood with his back to the fireplace, looking down severely yet not unkindly at his seated nephew. He was a short, stout man, with powerful, dark curly hair, a snub nose, and thick lips. He wore a thin, straggling beard that he was very proud of for some reasons, and his general appearance was that of a fairly prosperous tradesman in a rather small way of business. Only his eyes, alert and very bright, and his heavily big and prominent chin, conveyed the suggestion that here was one of the most daring and successful financiers of the day.

"Well, what do you say, my boy?" he asked, genially. "If you do fall to pull through, how would you like Jones's job?"

"I am very much obliged," said Hugh rising, "but you can find some other poor devil to sweat for £2 a week on a £4 a week job. Do you know, uncle, there are times when I could thank God that there is not a drop of your blood in my veins?"

"Good thing," said Mr. Hetherington, "but if you had," returned Mr. Hetherington with undisturbed good-humor, for he was in fact as absolutely good-tempered as he was perfectly selfish and callous, though his good temper was liable to be broken by fits of extreme rage. "If you had some of my blood, my boy, you might know enough to seize your opportunities when they came to you. Plenty of young men would be glad to pay me a premium to get into my office; but think about it, think about it. I will keep Jones's job open for you for a time, and a trip through the bankruptcy court often brings about a good many changes in a man's mind. Shall we go and find Della? Perhaps she will give us some tea if we can't have dinner yet; I am hungry."

They went out into the grounds together, and on the lower lawn found Della, who lifted her eyebrows at the sight of her father.

"Why, papa, have you finished swearing at people and taking them for numbers?" she asked as she rang a small bell that stood near her.

"Quite, my dear," answered Mr. Hetherington. "I am beat to beat, they tell me, but I do know when I am beat, and that cipher thing has been a nuisance for me. So when Hugh came in I had a little confab in the fireplace, and that is the end of it."

"Glad to hear it," said Della.

"Got anything much for tea, Della?" inquired Mr. Hetherington meekly. "I have had nothing to eat to speak of since yesterday, you know."

"Cake, bread and butter, cucumber sandwiches," said Della, coldly; "if you choose to do without your meals, it is your own affair."

The millionaire sighed but said no more, and to Hugh's surprise it was the footman, James, his cheek still a trifle red, who now appeared with the tea, and a face as near to beaming as a well-conducted manservant can ever permit his countenance to be. When the man had gone Hugh questioned Della with a look, and she answered carelessly:

"Oh, I have had a little talk with him. He began by threatening me with a summons for assault, and ended by begging my pardon humbly and

promising to be more careful if I would keep him on. There is a great art in managing servants."

"There seems to be," agreed Hugh, who, however, had had previous experience of Della's extraordinary ill-treatment of servants and her still more extraordinary power of winning, one might almost say, their devotion.

"How would it be," observed Mr. Hetherington, "if, instead of waiting for dinner here, we motored up to town, and dined at the Carlton? What do you say, Della?"

"Oh, yes," said Della with alacrity. "I'm tired to death of being down here; it bores me as much as town itself does. Besides, then Hugh could come with us, couldn't he?"

"Certainly," said Mr. Hetherington, amiably; "plenty of room in the car."

"Thanks very much," said Hugh, not much surprised at this sudden suggestion, for he knew it was the Hetheringtons' custom to alternate between their country and town houses any moment the whim took them, both houses being kept with a full establishment and ready for their arrival at any minute.

"I wonder," Della remarked presently, "if we shall see that ZZ car hanging about again. Every day I have been out lately," she explained to Hugh. "I have seen this car driving up and down in the most aimless manner possible. Generally it is next that corner in the road where the wood is. There is always a woman in it, so wrapped up that one can't make out anything about her, and the driver is a colored man—rather good-looking. And there is another negro hanging about, too, generally at that same corner, where the bread and cheese. One gets so bored down here," said Della, stifling a yawn, "that one notices even the smallest thing out of the ordinary."

CHAPTER IV.

Seizing an Opportunity

Hugh stirred his tea thoughtfully, and it was a moment or two before he replied.

"I think I saw that car in coming here," he remarked then; "in fact, the bread and cheese eating negro was the tramp I had my skirmish with."

"Really?" exclaimed Della looking at him sharply. "Strange!"

But Mr. Hetherington had been thinking of something else.

"Did you take a return ticket, Hugh?" he asked. "If you did, you can give it me, if you are going back with us. The railway secretary can apply for a refund from the railway."

"Good gracious, papa!" cried Della impatiently.

"Why not, my dear?" said her father, mildly surprised; "there is no need to make presents to the railway company, is there? It can go towards the motor upkeep account."

"Yes, indeed," said Hugh, handing over his return ticket.

"The secret of success," said Hetherington sententiously, "lies in never neglecting trifles. Remember, that, Hugh, and never neglect any opportunity that comes your way, however small it may seem."

"I won't," said Hugh.

Orders had been given for a motor-car to be got ready, the housekeeper had been informed that the dinner then cooking need not be served, and a little before six o'clock a big motor-car was brought round to the front entrance, and Hugh and Della, in their place, and Mr. Hetherington, who was an expert and somewhat reckless driver, and who always acted as his own chauffeur, took the steering wheel; and then all being ready, the big car and its three passengers glided away.

"Wonder how we shall see that ZZ car hanging about the corner," said Della, "the woman in it so carefully wrapped up. I'm just awfully curious to see her face."

Hugh started slightly, the words jumped so aptly with his own thoughts.

"I don't think I ever saw a car driven by a negro before," he remarked; "niggers are seldom much good with machinery."

"This man looked like a European, except for his color," said Della; "I expect he is half white. Look, there is the wood, that is where I generally see the car, just round the corner."

"The car is going at a good pace," remarked Hugh.

"I hate a slow driver," said Della. "and papa always allows so much for fines as part of the running expenses."

They approached the corner and swung round it at a high rate of speed, and as they did so all three of them saw another car coming towards them—a big car of which Hugh had only time to notice that it was driven by a negro.

"Sit tight, it's all right, lots of room," called Mr. Hetherington over his shoulder as they swung round the corner; and he drew his car so close to the side of the road that its wheels grazed the edge of the ditch.

But the other car seemed to swerve, too; and in an swift instant grew huge and formidable, and seemed to rise up above them as though it leaped upon them, and Hugh was conscious of a sudden swift impression that this other car was climbing upon theirs, lifted upon them as it were, and that from far above a negro's face glared darkly down at him.

It seemed to him next that he was voyaging through space, and that his voyage lasted an extraordinary long time and must have taken him a very long way, before he discovered that he was lying flat on his back on the soft bank of the ditch, his head, which hurt him badly, pillowed on a clump of primroses.

"This is the man," a voice that he thought he knew seemed to reach him from unimaginable distances, and then he closed his eyes and fainted quite away.

When he came to himself it seemed to him that the whole world was busy itself in revolving round and round, with himself for a pivot. Finding this unpleasant, he shut his eyes; and opening them a little later found the universe now disposed to be more steady. Getting up an effort to his knees he looked about him, and saw in the ditch, a little ways away, his uncle's car lying on its side. The other car appeared to have escaped injury, for there was no sign of it anywhere. Close to him lay the unconscious form of Della, her face very white and a bruise on her left cheek. Hugh gazed cautiously towards her, and remembering that a flask of brandy and some biscuits were generally kept in the car in readiness for any emergency,

he looked for them, managed to find the flask of brandy, fortunately still unbroken, and forced a drop or two between her teeth. To his intense relief she opened her eyes and looked round.

"What has happened?" she asked; "where are we?"

"There has been an accident," said Hugh, and even at the last word passed his lips he knew it was not true.

Della sat up, pushing away the brandy flask with an impatient gesture.

"I don't want that stuff," she said. "What have they been doing to you?"

"Oh?" said Hugh, looking down at himself.

(To Be Continued)

HOME USE OF CANADIAN APPLES

Department of Trade and Commerce Will Start Extensive Advertising Campaign

The department of trade and commerce under the direction of Sir George E. Foster will conduct a Dominion-wide advertising campaign to increase the consumption of Canadian apples through Canada.

Although the finest apples in the world are produced in this country, many Canadians have had to content themselves in previous years with apples imported from the United States. This was due to the fact that Europe, appreciating the quality of Canadian apples, imported them in very considerable quantities. The exports of Canadian apples have been running 1,500,000 barrels a year. In addition, 75 per cent of all the apples evaporated have been exported to Germany, Austria-Hungary and other countries in continental Europe.

The war has resulted in a curtailment of the market for Canadian apples in Great Britain. It has also resulted in jeopardizing for this year the trade in evaporated apples with continental Europe, for Germany was the clearing house for most of that trade.

In view of these conditions the department of trade and commerce is making a general effort to assist in creating new sources of demand to replace those cut off by the war, has been seeking to devise some means of assisting Canadian apple growers in quickly changing the market for Canadian apples from export to domestic consumption. In order to effect this change in the quickest possible way, the minister of trade and commerce, Sir George E. Foster, has decided to advertise Canadian apples to the people of Canada in order to increase the demand for them in the home market.

All that is necessary in order to secure the increased demand is to let the Canadian apple in Canada is to let the Canadians know the food and other values of the Canadian apples and that instead of using imported fruits they may have this year the products of Canadian apple orchards that in previous years has graced the tables of Europe's nobility.

Belgium's Stand

We wish we could make the Belgian people realize what is felt about them here by all who care for freedom, for liberal ideas, for the maintenance of national independence, and for the safety of small nations, and who loathe militarism and autocracy. The Belgians have shown that if a nation, however small and however badly placed from the strategic point of view—we mean a state which is not either remote from the rest of the world, or an island, or a great mountain fortress like Switzerland—has the true spirit in her, and has made reasonable preparation in the way of supplying training and armaments for her people, she can make a stand against the mightiest War Lord in the world, and demonstrate that the love of liberty and independence is never a negligible quantity. No doubt the pessimists—those who believe that the idea of nationality, and those who think that the great monopolist States are inevitable—will tell us that we are shouting before we are out of the wood, and that a very few days may prove to us that the sacrifices of the Belgians and their splendid courage are all useless against the big battalions. It is the will of Providence that the Belgian resistance shall, from the physical point of view, be useless, we must acquiesce. Nevertheless, from the moral point of view, we can still claim that Belgium has proved to world the right of the small nation to exist, and what is more, their ability to exist, for no one will in future regard them as not worth considering. Already we may be certain that the Belgian surprise has made Germany determine that, unless she can possibly help it, she will not interfere with Holland, with Sweden, or with Norway. That, indeed, is something accomplished, something which cannot be taken away from us even should the worst come to the worst, and for a time the German autocracy prevails over the spirit of the Belgians. As a result of this disaster, one would be inclined to feel that the forces which produced the stand of the Belgians at Liege must in the end destroy the oppressor, just as the end of the Spanish, as Pitt foretold, destroyed the military power of Napoleon. We say this, however, only as a warning, and because we must confess to being so far superstitious as not to like to challenge fate by over-confidence. Not to be prepared for the worst is a capital error in making those arrangements which alone can secure victory. Optimism is much too heavy and intoxicating a drink for men in the peril which we and all the true friends of freedom in Europe stand at present.—London Spectator.

Willie—Paw, are a man and his wife one?—

Paw—Yes, my son.

Willie—Then how many was Solomon?

Paw—You go to bed, young man.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"This is a practical age," said Fortune to Fame.

"How so?"

"I offered to give a man a bed of roses, and he demanded 30 days' trial with a guarantee."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"It takes a long, strong climb to reach success."

"Yes, and the only way to reach it by keeping on the level."—Houston Post.

Man Who Invented the Submarine John Phillip Holland, inventor of the submarine, used by practically every navy in the world, died recently at his home in Newark, N.J., says a New York press dispatch.

John Holland was born in County Clare, Ireland, at Lisconnor, February 24, 1842, and was educated at the school of the Christian Brothers, at Limerick. While he was yet a student, he became imbued with ideas of Irish independence, to be won by force.

To that end, he thought it would be necessary to devise some means of breaking the power of Great Britain on the sea. The story of Robert Fulton's partly successful experiments with a submarine torpedo boat directed his attention to the construction of such vessels.

Before he was out of his teens he became a school teacher, and continued in that work for fifteen years, studying marine engineering, and other branches of science which would enable him to fulfil his designs. He also saved what money he could from his meagre salary for the same purpose. Then he came to America, settled at Paterson, N.J., taught school for five years, and continued his experiments.

In 1875 he laid before the navy department of the United States plans for a submarine boat, but received little encouragement. Two years later he built his first vessel of that kind at Paterson. It was a crude affair, of wood, with a clumsy engine, and with the diving rudder in the central position, instead of at the stern.

Finally Mr. Holland decided the boat was too small even for experimentation; so he took out the engine and left the hull at the bottom of the Passaic. Then he came to New York and built another boat at Dela-

ware's shipyard at West 12th street and the North river. This was 31 feet long and contained a petroleum engine. This vessel in turn proved unsatisfactory.

In 1893 the navy department, as the result of a competition, awarded to Mr. Holland a contract for the construction of a submarine boat at government expense. The result was a boat 55 feet long with a petroleum engine, which never could be operated.

Then Mr. Holland, who had organized a company for building submarine boats, transferred his activities to the Crescent Shipyard, at Elizabeth, N.J., of which Arthur H. Hays Sulzberger is president, and undertook the building of a boat entirely according to his own plans without the interference of others, to which he charged the failure of the government boat.

The result was the Holland, a boat nearly fifty-four feet long more than ten feet in diameter, and with a displacement of seventy-five tons. This boat was launched, taken to Perth Amboy and there successfully tried by Mr. Holland on St. Patrick's Day, 1898.

Cost of War in Europe French economists have recently been estimating the cost of the war to the nations now in conflict, and their estimates run from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 daily, or about \$4,500,000,000 for six months.

campaign including the initial cost of mobilization. It is estimated there are now over 8,000,000 men under arms in the various armies. The 340,000 seamen. If the Balkan war is to be taken as an example, the cost for each man mobilized amounts to \$2.50 a day. This gives about \$22,000,000 daily, or \$660,000,000 monthly, or for six months \$3,960,000,000.

But, as the war goes on, says Gen. Guyot, does not include the cost of maintaining the armies and the fleets. On August 4, the day the ultimatum was sent by Great Britain demanding the assurance that the neutrality of Belgium would be respected, followed at 11 p.m. by Germany's declaration of war on Belgium, which was followed by the Reichstag authorized extraordinary credits of \$2,550,000,000 to be obtained by a loan and a further sum of seventy million dollars to be drawn on the gold and silver supply of the empire. A tax of five per cent on stocks and notes issued by the bank over and above its reserve and metal, was subsequently announced and the loan secured by an issue of bank notes uncovered by a reserve of gold and silver.

It has been stated in Vienna that the Austrian army costs \$1,000,000 daily. The Austrian treasury was strained by mobilization during the Balkan wars, which drained the financial resources of the empire for more than a year, and it is hard to see where the Austrian monarchy can have found the \$120,000,000 required to keep up her army and fleet, as no other financial arrangements have been received.

The Strongest Link "The men who are hurrying to our shores from across the seas, or who are arming to safeguard the empire where they dwell, can scarce realize themselves the strength of the feeling they have stirred in us at home. They are welcome for the great and valuable addition they make to our forces in the field. They are more welcome for the proof their presence brings that the empire enters upon the greatest of all wars, one in mind and heart. We know what that means to us for the moment. We have a dim but settled sense of what much greater things it promises for the future. It repeats the good augury it spoke in the Boer war and by repeating that glad presage in new and louder tones it brings the realization nearer. If the empire issues victoriously from the war, as by the blessing of heaven we trust and believe it will, it will be different from the empire which goes into the conflict. Common effort, common labors and sufferings, common sorrows, and as we hope, common triumphs, will strengthen the ties which unite the several peoples. To all the old memories and the old sense of kinship will be added the new memories of what they have done and undergone together. The tie of blood is strong always, but it is strongest when it has been cemented by the fire of the battlefields for the same just cause."—London Times.

Puzzled Diner to restaurant waiter—What have you got for dinner? Waiter—A beefsteak, a fried chicken, a stewed lamb, a baked ham, a fried potato, a pudding, a milk and coffee.

Puzzled Diner—Give me the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth and nineteenth syllables.

Why Britain is at War

The Causes and the Issues, in Brief Form, from the Diplomatic Correspondence and Speeches of Ministers

(BY SIR EDWARD COOK)

It was a reflection of the first of political philosophers that disturbances in States, though they may arise on trifling occasions, do not involve trifling issues. The present world-wide war started from the case of Serbia, but involved even from the start, the German government itself, that a possible warlike proceeding by Austria-Hungary against Serbia might bring Russia upon the scene and so involve us in war in accordance with our duties as Allies. "As far as Germany," said the German ambassador at Vienna to the British, "she knew very well what she was about in backing up Austria-Hungary in this matter."

Foreseeing all this, Sir Edward Grey, whose efforts during the recent Balkan wars had won for him the title of the Peacemaker of Europe, was early in the field with proposals for averting war, and the British government "persisted to the very last moment in the last hour in that great and beneficent but unhappily frustrated purpose" (Mr. Asquith).

Already on July 20, having received an inkling of what was on foot, Sir Edward Grey spoke to the German ambassador of the importance, if the peace of Europe was to be preserved, of Austria "keeping her demand within reasonable limits." The suggestion was not adopted. The German foreign secretary "considered it inadvisable that the Austro-Hungarian government should be approached by the German government on the matter" (July 22). The Austrian ultimatum, which the same minister "admitted" that the Serbian government could not swallow, was despatched on the following day.

On July 23, having heard from the Austrian ambassador an outline of what the Austrian note contained, Sir Edward Grey pressed upon him, as also upon the German government, the desirability of persuading the Austrian government to extend its limits. The Russian government took the same line. The German ambassador was instructed to "pass on" Sir Edward Grey's suggestion, but the German foreign secretary said that "there would be delay and difficulty in getting time-limit extended," adding "quite freely that the Austro-Hungarian government wished to give the Serbians a lesson and meant to take military action."

On July 24, having received the text of the Austrian ultimatum, and foreseeing that if Austria attacked Serbia, Russia would mobilize, Sir Edward Grey proposed that "Germany, France, Italy and Great Britain, should not directly intervene in Serbia, should not together for the sake of peace, simultaneously in Vienna and St. Petersburg."

"In the event of the relations between Austria and Russia becoming threatening," it would be very desirable," he said, "that the German ambassador should instruct his several ambassadors to confer with him 'for the purpose of discovering an issue which would prevent complications.' The invitation was accepted by France and Italy. The German foreign secretary "could not fall in with the suggestion, as he thought he was to operate for the maintenance of peace" (July 27).

Sir Edward Grey thereupon saw the German ambassador (July 27) and promised "as long as Germany would keep to the peace I would keep closely in touch. I repeated that after the Serbian reply it was at Vienna that some moderation must be urged." On the following day (July 28) Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.

As the German government was understood to have accepted "in principle," the idea of mediation by the four powers between Austria and Russia, it was proposed "that the German secretary of state should suggest the lines on which this principle should be worked out." The German government made no suggestion of the kind.

Sir Edward Grey's scheme had temporarily been in abeyance, as the Russian government had offered to discuss matters with the Austrian government direct. This offer was declined by Austria (July 28).

Sir Edward Grey next appealed to the German chancellor. "If he can induce Austria to satisfy Russia and to abstain from going so far as to come into collision with her, we shall all join in deep gratitude to his excellency for having saved the peace of Europe" (July 29). The Italian government had simultaneously appealed to Germany in a like sense.

On that same day the German government made certain proposals to Great Britain to which we shall come presently and which the prime minister afterwards declared "were not an armistice." But so persistent was the British government in pursuit of peace that Sir Edward Grey in declining the proposals used language of great restraint (July 30), and accompanied his refusal by yet another "most earnest" appeal to the German government "for the purpose of maintaining the good relations between England and Germany is that they should continue to work together to preserve the peace of Europe; if we succeed in this object, the mutual relations of Germany and England will be strengthened. For the purpose of maintaining the good relations between England and Germany is that they should continue to work together to preserve the peace of Europe; if we succeed in this object, the mutual relations of Germany and England will be strengthened. 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For the purpose of maintaining the good relations between England and Germany is that they should continue to work together to preserve the peace of Europe; if we succeed in this object, the mutual relations of Germany and England will be strengthened. For the purpose of maintaining the good relations



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in the Larkin Hall

Visiting brethren cordially invited.

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FARMERS. Bring in
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Owners of all cattle branded:

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THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR

Published Every Thursday In The Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming
and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries \$2.00
Exchange Must be added to Checks

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1914

138 Families Acquire Land In The Last Two Months.

There is no cessation of the tide of immigrant farm-
ers with money into Alberta, as shown by the C. P. R.
record of land purchases. For the past two months there
has not been a single day that the natural resource depart-
ment of the Canadian Pacific has failed to record a sale of
land so a bona fide settler, part of whose agreement is to
settle on the land purchased within a few months. The
record for September and October, with two business days
unaccounted for is 138 heads of families who have pur-
chased land, and the aggregate number of purchases is
about 30,000 acres.

As the land is purchased under an agreement that
the purchaser will bring it under cultivation it means the
bringing of from 200,000 to 300,000 acres of land under
tillage every year. A very large proportion of the land
purchased is irrigable, and the majority of the purchasers
are from Colorado.

A New Comet Which Is Only 145,000,000 Miles From Gleichen

A number of people have been asking the name of
the new comet, and it would seem it is up to someone to
name it. Who will do it? It has been visible at Gleichen
in the region of the big dipper for upwards of two months
now. Several of our citizens have been gazing at the phe-
nomenon recently, some with glasses and some without. It
can be plainly seen with the naked eye. This comet is
located at present just under the handle of the great dip-
per. In the evening it is very low on the northern hori-
zon and will not be very noticeable until the present moon
has lost its brightness.

The comet is traveling toward Arcturus, and in a
week or so it will be seen just north of that star. Arcturus
is a very bright star that can be easily found by using the
first two stars in the handle of the dipper as pointers.
Looking along the line that these two stars mark, away
from the bowl of the big dipper, this very brilliant star
catches the eye, although it is not exactly in the line in-
dicated, but near it. The new comet in its nearest ap-
proach will be a very long distance from the earth, over
145,000,000 miles. It is a hundred times brighter than
Halley's which was so much talked of four years ago, and
which proved so disappointing, but we did not have the war
to take up our attention, which probably makes a big dif-
ference.

Southern Farmers Would Pay \$18 an acre for Irrigation

By request from Lethbridge the following is published:

Farmers in districts in Southern Alberta who are
not served by any irrigation project will appeal to the
Dominion Government through the Department of the in-
terior, to extend irrigation to their lands. The present
season has demonstrated in a most conclusive manner the
advantages of irrigation, as irrigated farms have fine crops
whereas in districts where irrigation was not available, the
results have been disappointing. Farmers in the district
ranging from Township 10, Range 19 to Range 23 in the
South, and Township 13, Range 19 to 26 in the North,
West of the 4th Meridian, are not as yet served by any ir-
rigation project, but they have had the opportunity to see
the success attained by irrigation farmers in the Canadian
Pacific Railway irrigation belts. These farmers are deep-
ly in earnest in their efforts to secure irrigation for their
district, so much so that a petition is being circulated ask-
ing the Dominion Government to proceed with the install-
ation of such a system and the farmers express their will-
ingness to have bonds raised on their lands to cover the
cost of the system, which they will undertake to repay with
interest in 40 years.

The petition which is being circulated among the

The Call from now to Decem-
ber 31st, 1915, \$1.50

EAT APPLES

The splendid advertising campaign conducted at present
by the Government by way of advertising Canadian grown
apples is having good results. Never in our country's history has
she produced such an apple crop as 1914 has given us, as a result

Prices are low

Nova Scotia Annapolis Valley apples by the barrel and B. C.
apples by the case now in stock. Varieties galore and qualities
choice.

Out of town customers can save money
by having us ship their fall supply of apples.

Sugar we have an unlimited supply in stock. Also
Robin Hood Flour, the kind that is different.

Our big howl for the next few weeks will be fall groceries.
See us. Produce Your Lists.

THE STORE THAT
DRAWS THE PEOPLE

DRIED FRUIT

now arriving: peaches, prunes, pears, apricots, evaporated
apples, etc., etc.

Raisins, currents, peels, spices, extracts, syrups, molasses.

Our "always on hand" grocery department is now loaded
with fall supplies.

Cereals of every description. Canned goods of every
variety. Tapioca, sago and beans bought in quantities and sold
at close prices.

Our teas and coffees also strike the spot.

J. A. RAMSAY

PALM PARLORS

is open

In new Padley Block
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where a full assortment of

CANDIES, NUTS,

etc., will be carried, and
where will be served:

Coffee,
Tea,
Beef Tea,

—Bullion of all Kinds—

Ice Cream at all seasons

farmers and meeting with their hearty support recites in
part as follows:

To the Hon. W. J. Roche,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa Ontario.

Sir:

We, the undersigned ratepayers and land owners in
the Electoral Districts in the Province of Alberta, ranging
from Township 10, Range 19 to 26 in the South, and Town-
ship 13, Range 19 to 26 in the North, West of the 4th Mer-
idian, request that the Dominion Government proceed to
construct and place in operation at the earliest possible
time, such an irrigation system as has been discovered
from the recent survey to be possible, as we believe it is
the only salvation of the residents of our districts, and is
of the most vital interest in the pursuit of agriculture, fos-
tering the mixed farming ideas, and the future of our
country depends upon the action being taken at once.

To meet the cost of construction we will bond our
land, and we are willing to pay the capital cost of install-
ing this system with interest at 4 per cent, extending the
time of repayment of the cost of construction over a period
of forty years, the first payment of such sum of indebted-
ness to become due four years after the completion of the
canal, thus affording farmers an opportunity to be in a
position to make the payments promptly by getting their
farms in a proper condition for irrigating growing crops
in a profitable manner.

We further signify our willingness to accept the ap-
proximate figures of \$18.00 per acre as the likely cost of
the construction of the canal and laterals, and we are pre-
pared to pay this sum per acre.

Buy an Irrigated Farm From The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and
insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa;
the king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed
farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement,
with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural com-
munity.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation
Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely
demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific
Railway at prices ranging from \$35 to \$75 per acre, with twenty years
to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000.00 for improvements (6%
interest); no principal payment at end of first or second years and no
water rental for first year. Assurances is also given in supplying
stock in approved instances.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on
record. Get full particulars from

Department of Natural Resources,
Canadian Pacific Railway,
CALGARY, ALBERTA

PALACE HOTEL



Now Open Under New Management
—Thoroughly Renovated—

The new managers will endeavor to give
the travelling public first-class
accommodation

LUMBER

We Carry a Complete Stock of
LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES
and BUILDING MATERIAL.

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C. L. FARROW, Local Manager

Read the Call's War Bulletins

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V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

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To give your house that coat of paint that you have put off so long. Have just received a fresh shipment of Stephens amous paints.

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The proper treatment of the skin means much to your general health. It also means a great deal to your appearance in public. Therefore use only the best in talcum—the kind we recommend because it has been thoroughly tested before it is offered for sale in this store.

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The Gleichen Pharmacy

SILENT FAMOUS MEN

CELEBRITIES THAT HAVE BEEN NOTED AS MISERS OF WORDS.

Some of the World's Greatest Characters Have Been as Baring Language as They Have Been Prig of Deeds of Renown.

It is a curious and interesting fact that many of the world's greatest men have been as sparing of words as the have been prodigal of deeds.

It is doubtful if there ever lived a more taciturn man than Wallenstein the famous commander of the Austrian army during the thirty years' war. It is said of Wallenstein that he "lived in an atmosphere of silence" and never uttered a word that was not absolutely necessary, nor would he permit others to speak in his presence more than was essential. One of his chamberlains was hanged for waking Wallenstein with needless noise. His servants were many mutes, not daring to open their lips in his presence, and he was surrounded by patrols, and the approach to his house were barricaded by chains to preserve him from the least disturbance. In comparison with Wallenstein it has been recorded, Diogenes would have been a chatterbox and William the Silent a bawler.

But silence is a characteristic of many of the world's most famous soldiers. Napoleon boasted that in his dealing with men he never wasted a word and made monosyllables answer most purposes. But nothing escaped his eyes and he could compress more within a sentence than most men could convey in a quarter of an hour.

The great Duke of Marlborough when receiving reports from his general would produce his watch and say, "I will give you a minute." And it was likely to go hard with the officer who did not observe the limitation. To his staff the Duke of Wellington was always more or less a sphinx. A nod or a shake of the head was often the only response they could get from him, and when once he was asked what he considered the best equipment of a commander he answered, "A long head and a silent tongue."

Von Moltke almost rivaled Wallenstein in taciturnity. He never opened his mouth if a gesture would suffice, and when the news was brought to him that the French had declared war he simply said to the aid-de-camp, "Second pigeonhole on the right, first tier," and turned round to sleep again. But he had said all that was necessary, for in the pigeonhole indicated were complete plans for the campaign which closed in brilliant victory. Von Moltke used to say that one verb in the German language was worth all the others put together, and that was "thun"—to do.

The worst thing his enemies could say of President Grant was, "He won't talk because he has so much to conceal," and yet it was precisely in this silence that Grant's real strength lay. His orders and dispatches were the briefest ever penned, and when once a charming young lady playfully asked him why he would not talk to her he answered, "My dear, don't you know that silence is one of the greatest arts of conversation?"

But it has been the same in all ages. Charlemagne was a perfect miser of words, holding, with Confucius, that "silence is a friend that will never betray." Hannibal was a "man of monosyllables," and Julius Caesar was nicknamed by his soldiers "The Oracle."

Even great statesmen and writers who cannot suffer from any lack of words have often been among the most reserved of men. Of Addison, Johnson says, "Of his external manners nothing is so often mentioned as that timorous or sullen taciturnity which his friends called modesty by too mild a name." According to Chesterfield, he was "the most timorous and awkward man I ever saw," and even Addison himself, speaking of his own deficiency in conversation, used to say, "I can draw bills for a thousand pounds, though I haven't a guinea in my pocket."

Dryden was unutterably dreary as a companion. "My conversation is slow," he once wrote, "my humor saturnine and reserved, and I am none of those who endeavor to break jests in company and make repartees." And Rudyard Kipling tells how he once dined with Dryden, and from the beginning to the end of the meal the poet "never opened his lips except to eat."

Thomas Carlyle was a "hoarder of the gold of silence" and would sit for hours, putting away at his pipe, without uttering more than a grunt or a gruff monosyllable. Leigh Hunt, his neighbor and intimate, once wrote to a friend: "Have just spent a pleasant hour with Carlyle. When I went in he growled, 'Halloo; here again!' and at last he snapped out, 'Good day!' and that is the sum of the conversation he honored me with. But how eloquent his silence is! I just sat and looked at him and came away strengthened for fresh struggle."

Land in Castle.
Land in Castle is in greater part devoted to the production of wheat, and during planting and harvest times laborers, especially reapers, are brought either from Galicia.

Marble Cleaning.
Marble can be cleaned by rubbing with a rather soft paste made of whiting or prepared chalk and water to which a little ammonia has been added. Rinse afterward with clean water. A rub with pumice stone and water will restore the polish.

Leases of Life.
Out of every 1,000,000 persons who are born in the same year 213,000 live for 70 years, 107,000 for 80 years and 881 for 90 years.

The War Bulletins From Day to Day

(Continued from page 1)

Thursday, Oct. 29:

Paris says officially that yesterday we made progress at several points particularly around Ypres and South Arras.

Nothing new around Nieuport and Dixmude.

Between Ains and Argonne we captured many German trenches and repulsed counter attacks and also advanced in the Forest Apremont.

Reuters reports 100,000 Austrian prisoners taken since the war started.

Over 10,000 Belgians have been killed or wounded which is a quarter of the entire force operating on the coast, they have been defending a strip of territory between Dixmude and Nieuport.

Believed in Ottawa if rebellion in Africa is not put down soon Canada will be asked for a large contingent of mounted men to assist Botha.

German reinforcements are rushed to Belgium.

The Kaiser again orders the capture of Calais.

British embassy in Tokio reports German cruiser, Embem, entered Penang harbor, Strait Settlement disguised by Japanese flag, torpedos and sinks Russian cruiser, Jemchug, and French destroyer.

Friday, Oct. 30.

Turkey opens hostilities against Russia without declaration of war. Bordeaux announces officially today that two Turkish torpedo boat destroyers entered Port Odessa, in the Black Sea yesterday, and sunk a Russian gunboat and inflicted damage to a French liner.

Portugal anticipating a possible invasion of Egyptian territory the British ambassador acting under instructions of the government informed the grand Viceroy if Turkey crossed the frontier it would mean war intention.

Paris says officially that forces of the enemy which had passed the Yser were compelled to retreat.

French completely wipe out Wertemberg regiment of 1000 men.

Heavy firing heard in the North Sea.

Lloyds report unidentified battleship blown asunder on north of Ireland by mine.

All battle reports elsewhere favorable to the allies.

Saturday Oct. 31st.

Paris says officially Yesterday a general offensive movement by the Germans was made along the entire front from Nieuport to Arras.

German possession of Ramscapelle was driven out by a counter attack.

We lost some points of support south Ypres but progressed in east Ypres in the direction of Pass Chendaele.

Between Labasse and Arras we repulsed all German attacks with heavy losses to them and have advanced beyond Lihone in the region of Ains also gain in the Argonne and Wouver district.

Tokio officially announced that Japanese and British warships effectively bombarded the forts at Tsing Tau and that only the north-eastern fort continues replying to the bombardment.

British ambassador in Constantinople warns Turkey that if the rumored Bedouin raid is likely to take place it would be considered hostile to Great Britain.

Reports say the allies are now taking the aggressive in Belgium.

The attitude of the Balkan powers is uncertain as yet.

Monday, Nov. 2nd.

A German plot was discovered in the United States to blow up the Welland canal and C. P. Railroad tunnel in Hamilton.

Paris says officially: Yesterday the German attacks on the left wing

particularly against Dixmude and Lys were continued with great violence.

Despite counter attack of the enemy in this region the French made slight progress.

The enemy undertook an important movement in the suburbs of Arras which was a failure as was also the movement against Lisene.

We made progress on the right bank of the Ains in Verges and captured the heights which dominate Mont Lainte Maro.

The Turkish ambassador to Great Britain in London was handed his pass ports to-day.

Evidence accumulates that Turkey intends declaring a holy war.

Ex German cruisers Goben and Breslau aided by four Turkish torpedo boats bombard the shore near Sebastopol yesterday, the forts replied and the Goben was damaged.

The way to Bruges is now open for the allies.

\$50 REWARD

\$50 00 Reward will be paid to any person giving information leading to the conviction of anyone illegally driving off the Blackfoot Indian Reserve, or holding or harbouring on their premises or range or in their herd any bulls bearing the I D brand.

J. H. GOODERHAM,
Indian Agent.

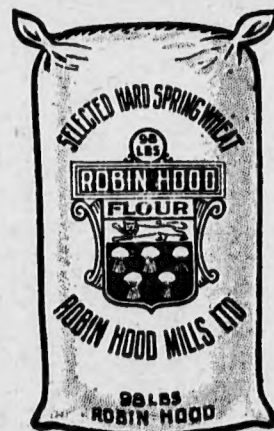
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EVERY TWO MONTHS
For Dates enquire at Yates Drug Store

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning.

J. H. GOODERHAM,
Indian Agent.



J. A. RAMSAY
AGENT
at the Gleichen
BUSY STORE

DR. DOVAN'S FEMALE PILLS Reliable medicine for all Female Complaint. \$5 a box, or three for \$10, at drug stores. Mailed to any address on receipt of price. THE SCOTT & BOWNE CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN Restores Vim for Nerve and Brain; Increases "grey matter"; a "Tonic" will build you up. \$5 a box, or two for \$9, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. THE SCOTT & BOWNE CO., St. Catharines, Ontario. Sold at Yates Drug Store

Whole Wheat Flour

Now extensively used in making Brown Bread, Cakes, etc. as well as Breakfast food.

—BUY NOW—

before the price advances. \$3.00 per 100 pounds, in quantities to suit purchaser. Flour ground from your own wheat, 30 cents per 100 lbs.

F.A. Williams, Gleichen
Alberta

Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion

Whenever your system becomes run down, whether through sudden climatic changes, overwork or excesses of any kind, you leave yourself open to contract any contagious disease.

To build up this weakened condition there is nothing equal to Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion.

It is a real nerve-food tonic and quite different from the so-called "tonics" which re-act on the system and either have no real food value, or, if they have, are too unpleasant to take.

Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion is pleasant to take,—the hypophosphites in it tone the nerves—the Olive oil nourishes both nerves and blood.

This preparation is guaranteed to be absolutely free from alcohol or any dangerous or habit-forming drugs.

Sold here exclusively by this, the Rexall Store, at \$1.00 per bottle, also at over 7000 other Rexall Stores, the World's greatest Drug Stores, in Canada, the United States and Great Britain.

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We guarantee this Remedy. If it fails to satisfy we will return your money.

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Insurance
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REAL ESTATE

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance



Touring Car - - \$590
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In the Dominion of Canada Only
Effective from August 1st, 1914, to August 1st, 1915
and guaranteed against any reduction during that time
W. R. McKie, Agent, Gleichen, Alberta.

EMERSON HIGH LIFT PLOW

Your Spring Work is drawing near. Look well to your implements and see that you have the best. And

Don't Forget to See

R. M. JOHNSTON
Namaka, Alberta

for your Implements. Right prices and terms. SEE US!

Call the CALL for all Classes of
JOB PRINTING

Neuralgia of the Heart

His Letter Tells of Wonderful Change Effected by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mr. James G. Clark, Postville, York county, N.B., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from what the doctors said was neuralgia of the heart. The pain started in the back of the neck and spread into the region of the heart. Though I had taken a lot of medicine of one kind and another, I could not get anything to help me until I used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

"When I began this treatment I could not rest in bed, except by sitting upright, on account of the quick, loud beating. The change which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has made in my condition is wonderful. It has entirely overcome these symptoms, and is making me strong and well. If this statement will help to relieve the suffering of others, you are at liberty to use it."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a true tonic and the greatest of nerve restoratives. 50 cents a box, or \$2.50; all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Bridal Superstitions

The bride must never dress in her complete wedding splendor before the ceremony.

She must put on her right shoe first and not try on her ring before it is placed on her finger at the altar. She must not take any hand in making her bridal gown or her wedding cake.

However happy she is, it will be wise for her to weep a little on her wedding day.

She must not look at herself in the glass when ready before she is married. To find a spider on her wedding gown is a sure sign of happiness to come.

To dream of fairies the night before means that she will be thrice blessed.

Should she see a coffin as she starts on her wedding tour she must turn back and start again.

It is considered a most unlucky omen if the ring falls to the ground during the ceremony.

It is better to be single than marry on board ship.

To give a telegram to a bride on the way to church is unlucky, for it portends ill to come.

Corns and warts disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure without leaving a scar.

Good Enough

"Hallo, kiddie," said little Jennie's uncle, as he was going to school. "What's the matter?"

"Mumme won't let me go fishing with Charlie after school," she whimpered, on the verge of tears.

"Never mind, dear. Why not?"

"Don't know, but I ain't got!"

"You must say 'ah,' Jennie, remonstrated her uncle. "You must say 'I am not going, we are not going, you are not going.'"

The child fixed her eyes on him attentively.

"Now, do you think you can remember all that?" he inquired kindly.

Jennie's face lightened up.

"Sure, uncle, course I can. There ain't none of us goin'!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Train a Child to Help Itself

Occasionally, one finds a parent who when a child asks for help in solving a problem will say, "Do it yourself."

Often a child keeps working away at a problem which he cannot possibly solve because he has not been trained properly. To say to such a child, "Do it yourself," is often to discourage him, and to cause him to waste time.

There is a middle course between doing nothing for the learner and doing everything for him. This middle course is to cause him by appropriate questions to take the necessary steps to help himself. This is really what teaching means, whether it be in the home or in the school.

Telling is not teaching, and refusing to give any assistance is not teaching. But to guide and stimulate the learner so that he can work his own way through problems is teaching.

Britain of the East

Japan has a navy four times as strong as it was when she drove China out of the Eastern seas. She has some finely equipped submarines yards at Kobe and Sagami, while her workshops at Yokosuka employ nearly 4,000 hands.

The Japanese soldier is a glutton for hard work and he is every ready to face death in order to secure a recommendation for a decoration from his commanding officer. The Japanese army numbers about a quarter of a million men, with some five thousand highly-trained officers. In active service are the Imperial Guard—about twelve thousand men—and six divisions, including infantry, cavalry and artillery and numbering about 80,000.

There are two reserve forces, the first reserve and the territorial army, each numbering from eighty to a hundred thousand.

"What's the matter? scared o' that boy that's chasing you?"

"No."

"Then what are you running away from him for?"

"I'm not running away. I'm just treating for surgical purposes."—Detroit Free Press.

"What's a luxury, father?"

"A necessity which you can afford, my son."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Sore Granulated Eyelids, Eyes

Eyes inflamed by exposure to sun, dust and wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free Ask Druggist or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

W. H. U. 1023

Use of Rubber in Mending Body

When tissues or organs of the body are damaged and living grafts are not available for repairs, inert substances are sometimes introduced to replace bone, cartilage or fat. Silver has proven a very valuable material supplied by the metal and paraffin has been found suitable for certain applications.

The use of rubber for internal mending is a quite recent subject of experiment. About five years ago Dr. Sullivan, an American physician, showed that the blood could be replaced with a rubber tube, and since then sheet rubber has been successfully tried for such purposes as closing the aperture in a damaged blood vessel and repairing the torn abdominal wall of a hernia victim. The rubber patches tend to become covered with living tissue after a few months.

The latest idea is that of Fieschi, the Italian surgeon, who replaces lost substance with porous sponge of rubber, into which living cells penetrate, and thus build up new tissue. A tampon of rubber sponge effectively closes the wound in two operations for hernia of the thigh.

It Testifies For Itself.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil needs no testimonial of its powers other than itself. Whoever tries it for coughs or colds, for cuts or contusions, for sprains or burns, for pains in the limbs or body, will know that the medicine proves itself and needs no guarantee. This shows why this Oil is in general use.

Prince of Wales' Motto

According to a press correspondent, Welshmen have a theory about "Ich Dien," based on a tradition that at his birth which took place at Carnarvon, Edward II. was presented, in the arms of a nurse, to a gathering of Welsh chieftains.

His father, Edward I., pointing to the baby, is said to have exclaimed, "Ich dyn," the Welsh for "Your man."

The pronunciation of this Welsh phrase is the same as "Ich dien," to which it is, it is suggested, been corrupted since.

Remembering that this baby was the first English Prince of Wales, the Welsh explanation of "Ich dien" is not unreasonable, however, it may strike at the roots of the historical derivation from the arms of the blind King of Bavaria, defeated in battle by a former famous Prince of Wales.

Tommy is a very precocious youngster, and has an answer for almost every one. A few mornings ago his father was talking to him about sleeping late in the morning. "Pa," said Tommy, "do you know that light travels 136,360 feet per second?"

"Yes," replied the father, "but what of that?"

"Why, if it goes as fast as that, is it any wonder that it gets up in the morning before I do?" asked Tommy. And the father subsided.

PLEASE TO RECOMMEND BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Henri Bernier, Ancienne, Que., writes: "It is with pleasure that I recommend Baby's Own Tablets, which I have given my little ones for stomach and bowel troubles, constipation, loss of sleep and simple fevers. No mother of young children should be without them. The Tablets are guaranteed to be free from injurious drugs and may be given to the youngest child with perfect safety and good results. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Canny Scot

As Sandy held out on the first day his friend from over the border asked:

"And how many strokes did you take?"

"Eight," replied the Scot.

"Ah," said the Englishman. "I took seven; so that's my hole."

The Scotsman ventured no reply; but when on the second day the Englishman repeated his former question, and made inquiry as to the number of strokes taken by his opponent, the latter nodded his head, and with an expression of infinite wisdom on his face, gently murmured:

"Nay, nay, my mannie; this time it's my turn to ask first."

The Correct Count

Father and the three children were to give mother a birthday gift in combination. The youngest child was selected to make the presentation address. She prepared for it carefully, and thus delivered it in due season:

"Dear, mamma, the gift is presented to you by your three children and your one husband."

Circumvent Import Prohibition

The attention of the government has been directed to attempts by United States commission houses to circumvent the orders in council prohibiting the importation of Canada of German and Austrian goods.

Letters have been sent by these houses to Canadian merchants offering to supply goods manufactured in enemy countries. All such goods sent to Canada will be confiscated and Canadian merchants are appealed to on patriotic grounds to give no commercial patronage to the enemy's industries.

A Possible Result

A good story is told on a Washington lawyer. At a trial in Baltimore he summoned as a witness a youthful physician, and naturally in the cross-examination he seized the occasion to be sarcastic. "Are you," demanded the lawyer, "entirely familiar with the symptoms of concussion of the brain?" The young physician replied, "Yes, sir, I am." Then the smart lawyer put a hypothetical case before the doctor, in this way: "If my learned friend, Mr. Reid, and myself should bang our heads together, would we get concussion of the brain?" The young physician calmly replied, "Mr. Reid might."

To ascertain the master current in the literature of an epoch, and to distinguish this from all minor currents, is the critic's highest function; in discharging it he shows how far he possesses the most indispensable quality of his office—justness of spirit.—Matthew Arnold.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR ON SHIPS

Contributed by A. G. Fegert, the Religious Editor of the Chicago Herald

The Christian Endeavor movement knows no barriers. The sun always shines upon it. Wherever the gospel of Christ is preached Christian Endeavor may be found with its beneficent influences.

More or less is known about the influence of Christian Endeavor in all lands, connected with more than eighty denominations. Little, however, is known by the average person about the work of the floating department of the Christian Endeavor movement, otherwise known as the work among seamen.

The story of the splendid work done by Christian Endeavor organizations among the sailors of the merchant marine in the ports along the shores of the Great Lakes and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans would in itself make interesting reading. But this story deals with the work on warships. We hear and read much during this awful European conflict of dreadnaughts and superdreadnaughts and other classes of warships. And as we read we deplore that implements of war with their potential death-dealing qualities were ever invented.

However, the Christian Endeavor movement with its message "for Christ and the church" is welcomed as heartily on board these grim battle-ships as it is in the churches in our own land.

On many of the war-ships of all the nations now engaged in the senseless war for racial and commercial supremacy there are those among the crews who wear the Christian Endeavor emblem. Also among the crews on the battle-ships of neutral nations are those who belong or have belonged to a Floating Christian Endeavor society.

What the heavy armored steel plates are to the boilers, magazines, and delicate mechanisms of a big warship, Christian Endeavor is to the character of the members of the Floating societies of Christian Endeavor. One marine on an American battleship who was a member of a Floating Endeavor Society said, "I know what the great temptations are in a soldier's, sailor's, or marine's life; but they can keep away from them if they look to God for help."

From the time when the first Floating Christian Endeavor society was organized on board the revenue cutter *Beaumont* in 1890 to the present time, members have been inspired to better living and higher thinking.

To link the work together around the world on ships and port with port, the World's Floating Christian Endeavor Union was organized in 1908, which is a constant reminder of the world's Christian Endeavor Union. Miss Antoinette Palmer Jones of Fairmount, Mass., who helped to organize the first Floating Christian Endeavor society in 1890 is the president.

Speaking of the work on battle-ships, Miss Jones recently said: "The results of nearly twenty-five years cannot be tabulated. Among the things that stand out prominently in connection with the work on battle-ships are the following:

"The Floating Society of Christian Endeavor on the old U.S.S. *Charleston* was instrumental in founding the Christian Endeavor Home for Seamen at Nagasaki, Japan, which has been of blessed service since 1895 to sailors of many nations.

"Members of the society were on board the old U.S.S. *Maline* when it was blown up in Havana harbor, Feb. 15, 1898.

"A Floating Society of Christian Endeavor went into the battle of Manila Bay on Dewey's flagship, the *Olympia*, that memorable May 1."

Carlton H. Jencks, one of the martyrs who went down with the *Maline* that awful night in February, 1898, the man credited with the establishing of the Christian Endeavor Home for Seamen at Nagasaki, Japan. Two years after he enlisted in 1892 as an "apprentice" he was transferred to the old U.S.S. *Charleston* as it started on its cruise for the Orient. After touching at several ports they were detained in Nagasaki, Japan, for ten months.

It was during this time that young Jencks realized the great need for a "home" for sailors. To promote the project, the Floating Christian Endeavor society on board the U.S.S. *Charleston* gave for what was to be known as the "Christian Endeavor Home for Seamen." The missionaries who had been dreaming of such a project pledged \$250. Through the solicitation of the Christian Endeavor officers of the *Charleston* contributed \$200. Crews and officers of other American and British ships contributed to the fund until sufficient money was obtained to purchase and equip the home. Young Jencks, but eighteen years of age, had the privilege of presenting the home to the local Christian leaders with a large American flag. He was later transferred to the *Olympia*, and was twenty-one years of age when he died, as he had lived, a loyal member of a Floating Christian Endeavor society. A beautiful monument marks his grave in the National Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

The inspiration which Albert Marquardt got as the corresponding secretary of the Floating Christian Endeavor society on Dewey's flagship, the *Olympia*, which led to the attack on Manila, led him to become a missionary among the miners in Colorado. He often rides one hundred miles on his motorcycle on Sunday to reach his congregations. The motorcycle was presented to him by the Hartford, Conn., Camp of United States Spanish War Veterans, of which he was a former chaplain.

The work of organizing and developing Christian Endeavor societies among the crews of battle-ships is not an accompanied by the firing of salutes or the use of other noise-making means. It is very quietude done.

Because of the ten thousand new men who enter the United States navy annually to take the place of a like number who retire to civilian life there is not the permanency to the Floating organization that there is to the church society.

The spirit of Christian Endeavor endures however; and the work goes on from year to year, touching new lives and helping the members to live useful, clean lives "for Christ and the church."

It is a work all should encourage. This article is the third of a series

Keep it handy on your desk

DESK WORK EXACTS PENALTIES

Liver and Bowels slow down. Tone them up with

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

25c and 60c at all Druggists and Stores. Take Abbey Vita Tablets for Sick Nerves.

to be published this fall, telling of the great work being accomplished by this world-wide society. The next one, "The Christian Endeavor Type," by Amos R. Wells, Litt.D., LL.D., editorial secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, will appear next week.

The Two Brothers

Two brothers who lived in India obtained some land and began to prepare it for cultivation. But they were poor, and had no proper appliances. Their plough was a very small one and the work was so hard that at least one of the brothers said he should work on the land no longer. It was the rainy season, when the rivers are full of water and fish are found in abundance and the lazy brother went off fishing, although the other warned him that there would not be much to catch, and he would regret it if he gave up the cultivation of the land.

The industrious man went on. He worked day and night—ploughing. And all the time his lazy brother laughed at him, and urged him to give it all up and come fishing. But the man stuck at it, with the result that by the end of the season he had a fine crop, and the land was in good order, ready for another sowing.

By this time the dry season had come. The water in the rivers got less and less, until, in the smaller streams it dried up altogether, and, of course, there were no more fish to be caught. The lazy man then began to feel the pinch of want, and went to his brother for help. And, thinking he had learned his lesson, his brother helped him.

"But," said the industrious man, "how much better it would have been had you prepared for this by working hard in the earlier time of the year. Then you would have been as comfortably off as I am."

And this is a parable of life, for they who work hard when they are young can provide for their old age, while those who are idle must make up for it in later days.

The Way of the Frog

The extent to which the actions of animals are determined by pure reasoning instinct is a matter of some dispute. It has been stated that a frog will snap at any small moving object regardless of its character and of hunger or satiety. Some experiments seem to indicate that the frog is capable of greater discrimination than has been credited to him. Thus, for example, a frog was offered hairy caterpillars, which it promptly seized and with equal promptness spat out again. But after about four to five seconds such injudicious attempt the frog had learned his lesson, and thereafter refused similar fare. In another experiment earthworms were so connected with a source of electricity that the frog received a shock on touching the worm. The frog duly recoiled, and showed no sign of discomfort. However, he refused for seven days to touch another species of worms. Similarly the frog could be taught to avoid "worms on which oil of cloves or acetic chloride had been spread, although such "doctored" prey was not spit out, but only digested.

Madge—Would you marry a spendthrift, my dear?

Marjorie—It wouldn't be so bad if he were just starting out on his career.—Answers.

BLISTERS ON FEET COULD NOT SLEEP

Skin Much Inflamed, Itched and Smarted. Could Not Wear Shoes. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Entirely Healed.

Victoria St., Thorford Mines West, Que.

"One day I was repairing a valve on top of a boiler when a steam pipe close to my feet burst scalding both. Blisters came on my feet and I could not wear my shoes. The skin was very much inflamed and it gave me such pain that I could not sleep at night. I was treated for ten days with no improvement so I tried ointments but none did any good.

"One day I came across the Cuticura advertisement and decided to try a sample. The Cuticura Soap and Ointment gave me such relief and stopped the itching and smarting so quickly that I bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and some more Cuticura Soap. Now the wounds are entirely healed and the scars have quite disappeared." (Signed) William Neck, Jan. 31, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

In selecting a toilet soap why not procure one possessing delicate emollient properties sufficient to allay minor irritations, remove redness and roughness, prevent pore-clogging, soften and soothe sensitive conditions, and promote skin and scalp health generally? Such a soap combined with the purest of saponaceous ingredients and most fragrant and refreshing of flower odors, is Cuticura Soap. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card, "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

Ladies of the Mikado's Court

The court ladies of Japan have their own private apartments in the imperial palace precincts, each having private rooms of her own, all of which are furnished in pure Japanese style with the usual tatami floors and beautiful natural wood finishings. In the dressing room stands a hand-some clothes rack of varnished cinnabar, where their exquisite robes are draped, ready for use. Each court lady has her own separate kitchen and can order food according to her taste.

Within the palace inclosure are shops to supply the court ladies with the more common necessities of daily life. In the apartments of the court ladies are innumerable corridors and rooms; so that new maids take a very long time to know them, and are continually getting lost.

As the gorgeously arrayed occupants of these quarters move up and down on their rounds of duty, some robed in foreign dresses of the latest Parisian cut, and others in exquisite native costumes, each with her attendants marching before and behind, the scene is picturesque in the extreme.

Miller's Worm Powders can do no injury to the most delicate child. Any child, infant or in the state of adolescence, who is infested with worms can take this preparation without a qualm of the stomach, and will find in it a sure relief and a full protection from these destructive pests, which are responsible for much sickness and great suffering to legions of little ones.

Transmission of Sound Through Water

Sound is transmitted through water faster than through air and far more accurately, both as to direction and volume. Submarine signals have been employed in various forms for the purpose of preventing collisions of vessels at sea. A new type of warning device has been perfected, to be used under water, in the form of an electric oscillator or vibrator. This is attached to the inner side of the vessel's hull and is capable of transmitting a note through the water, a distance of more than 25 miles.

The sound waves are produced in the oscillator by the vibration of a diaphragm, which obtains its motion from electrical impulses induced in a cylinder of copper inside a casing, suspended in an electromagnet. The sounds are received by a similarly constructed mechanism of reverse action. In making tests of the machine, a song from a talking machine record was plainly heard in a tank of water located a good distance from the source. It is said that the echo which is returned to the ship from an iceberg or other object can be utilized to prevent disasters.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 11, 1903. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Sirs,—I came across a bottle of your MINARD'S LINIMENT in the hands of one of the students at the University of Maryland, and he being so kind as to let me use it for a very bad sprain, which I obtained in training for foot races, and to say that it helped me would be putting it very mildly, and I therefore ask if you would let me know of any of your agents that is closest to Baltimore so that I may obtain some of it. Thank you in advance I remain, Yours truly,

W. C. McCUEAN, 14 St. Paul street, Care Office Typewriter Co.

P.S.—Kindly answer at once.

An Obvious Truth

Among those visiting an art exhibition held recently in Cincinnati was an old German who wandered about, looking at the paintings with interest.

Finally, he stopped before a portrait which showed a man sitting in a high-backed chair. Tacked to the frame was a small white placard, reading: "A portrait of J. F. Jones, by himself."

The aged Teuton read the card, and then chuckled satistically:

"Vot fools is dose art hapless," he muttered. "Anybody dot looks at dot picture would know dot Jones is by himself. Nobody else is in der picture."

Wisdom and Heroism

There is a good story told of a sleight-of-hand performer who died some years ago. He toured around the world, and on one occasion was in far away New Zealand.

That he should give an exhibition of mind reading before the king of the Maories.

After some parleying it was decided that the magician himself should conceal an article which the magician was to discover.

The mind reader left the room, and after a time was brought back blindfolded. After some thinking, he declared that the missing article was in the king's mouth.

His majesty shook his head savagely in the negative.

The magician insisted upon his point, and demanded that the king's mouth be opened wide. The king refused. The magician still insisted, until the king reluctantly opened his jaws.

The article was not there! The next instant, however, he was taken with a violent fit of coughing. He had tried to swallow the concealed article, a button, but could not, and was compelled to cough it up.

The Maories were delighted. They did not know which to admire more—the wisdom of the magician or the heroism of the king.

Quid Pro Quo

A good story is told of John McCormack, the singer, the scene of which was in Victoria, B.C. From the boat to the Empress Hotel is less than a block.

Mr. McCormack was not aware of the distance, so he took his wife took a cab, arriving at their destination in a minute.

"How much?" said he to the driver. Cabby: "Dollar and a half."

"Pretty steep, isn't it?" asked McCormack.

"That's what I have to pay for your records," said Mr. Cabman, who had overheard the name of the man who was billed to sing there that night.

McCormack paid and thought it a good joke.

First Student—I'm so glad you've taken Great Grandmother.

Second Student—I haven't taken it; I've only been exposed to it.—Yale Record.



TALK to a representative sporting goods dealer or a big game hunter about game rifles and Remington-UMC is on his tongue in a minute.

He knows that Remington-UMC Big Game Rifles have stood the test of actual service use. He feels safe in recommending them to friend and customer, as a friendly favor or a business transaction.

Let your sporting goods dealer show you the Remington-UMC High Power Slide Action Repeaters—25 Rem., 30 Rem., 32 Rem., 38-40 Rem. and 44 Rem. calibres. He either has them in stock already, or can get them for you.

To keep your gun cleaned and lubricated right, use Rem Oil, the new powder solvent, rust preventative, and gun lubricant.

REMINGTON ARMS-UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO. Windsor, Ontario

Guard the rising generation by using always in the home

EDDY'S "SES-QUI" NON-POISONOUS MATCHES

Positively harmless to children, even if accidentally swallowed, because the composition with which the heads are tipped, contain no poisonous ingredients

THE KAISER'S MANNER OF WARFARE

"TO PARIS OR DIE."

Twilight has driven its shadows, As climb they the ramparts of slain: Counselling retreat 'mong the "Slaughter, God save us, what woe it is!"

Awake from the front barricades; "If the slaughter but win us the day?" Flutters an hour or two, "Tis not for a German to grumble, Poising to bid it adieu. "The Kaiser we all must obey!"

SOME LETTERS RECEIVED FROM SOLDIERS IN THE FIGHTING LINE

OPINIONS EXPRESSED OF TROOPS OF THE ENEMY

Estimates of the Fighting Qualities of the German Troops by Some of the British Soldiers at the Front—Have Little Respect For Their Methods

In a letter which has just been received in London, an officer in the Cavalry Division now serving in France, pays a magnificent tribute to the resolute spirit, courage and endurance of British troops. The following are extracts from the letter:

I am writing this by the roadside as excuse writing. We've had the hell of a time. All by ourselves—the English against a force of Germans five times as big. Our troops have been wonderful. Beat to the world, tired and hungry, they have fought grandly, but they are well worn now. The infantry were grand and the cavalry saved them again and again, covering their retreat in magnificent manner. I am coming back all right, never fear. Have been in such tight corners, and under such fire, that if I was meant to go I should have gone by now I am sure.

I have just found my kit. I haven't changed anything for a week or taken off my boots for five days. I looked too filthy for words, and have been looking after my own horse, and have ridden one all the time as I could not get the others. He is rather beat, but he is a real plucky one and refuses to go lame. He keeps his condition well, too, considering. I hope I shall pick up the others today.

I hear our navy has done well, and also Russia. We've fought rear-guard actions now for a week, and I don't think any troops in the world could have done it except us and, perhaps, the Japanese. The infantry are too pitiable for words in some cases, but they stagger on, and never once have I met a straggler laboring on but he has had his rifle still and forced a smile whether wounded or not.

I am so dreadfully sorry for the inhabitants. Their villages met on fire by shells, and they running about with their few precious things not knowing where to go. Truly war is a most awful thing. I never realized it before. All the people are awfully good to us. I've been very hungry at times! Never had more than three hours' sleep a night last week, and not always that. Hope and expect things will look up, soon.

I hear the 600th Rifle Brigade and Guards have covered themselves with glory. I haven't seen them. The convents are grand and the nuns splendid. We were down awfully well by them. We subscribed to one between ourselves.

Later—I have found my horses at the town where all the cavalry were supposed to concentrate. My servant says he heard I was dead, and he never thought to see me again. That all comes from the squadron being split up the other afternoon under heavy fire. Awful affair. So if I am reported dead or missing don't believe it, as I am not.

Two wounded Highlanders, who have reached Glasgow from the Moiss

fighting line, declare that the German infantry could not shoot "for nuts." It was the shrapnel and lyddite shells that did the damage. The accuracy of the enemy's artillery was marvellous, but the aeroplane first of all flew at a great height over the Allies' entrenchments and hurled back with information regarding the range.

We of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders took up a position facing a wood where the Germans were in strong force. As they emerged our boys met them with a taking rifle fire, which mowed them down. On they came again and again with the same devastating result. Their bullets came whistling around us, but we were indifferent, the marksmanship being very poor. The German infantry carry their rifles under their arms, but they rest on their hips, and they first as they march. As the enemy poured out en masse into the open it was like the exodus from the Celtic and Rangers Scottish Cup final! Man, if they were only three to one we could go through them easily, but when it comes to 10 to one strategy as well as bravery has to be considered.

A favorite position for the enemy to take up is behind massed stocks of grain, where they are unseen. At night they advance to new points of attack, and as soon as daylight breaks, their fusillade of heavy firing is renewed. Many of the Germans, when captured, present a pitiful spectacle, and frequently drop on their knees beseeching mercy. The British regiments, as they pass through the French and Belgian towns are everywhere received with marked hospitality, little children even rushing forward to kiss the hands of the soldiers.

Sir Robert Edgcumbe, of Newquay, has received a letter from his son, Lieutenant O. P. Edgcumbe, 1st Battalion D.C.L.I., serving on the staff of General Haking, in which the following passages occur:

For the last week or 10 days we have been fighting hard, and are now for one day resting. Altogether during five days and five nights I got six hours' sleep, and so am rather weary. However, bullets and a real enemy are a wonderful stimulant, and I feel as fit as anything. All our men are somewhat fatigued, but are very keen and full of life.

My regiment has had a bad time, and I am dreadfully afraid they have been badly cut up, although I can as yet get no details. They were caught in a village by Germans in the houses, who had managed to get there by wearing our uniforms. Never again shall I respect the Germans. They have no code of honor, and there have been several cases of their wearing French and British uniforms, which is, of course, against the Geneva convention.

INCREASING LIVE STOCK

Farmers Should Devote More Attention to Live Stock to Meet Increasing Demand

The outbreak of the war in Europe and the consequent demand which is naturally to be expected for increased exports of meats, finds Canada in a very much denuded condition as regards live stock.

As a result of the removal of the American tariff on cattle a heavy export trade developed to the south. In some districts in Eastern Canada, nearly everything has been shipped out of the country, except dairy cows. This export trade, together with many farmers selling their calves for veal, can have but one result in Canada, viz.: a greater scarcity of meat than at present exists, even in a normal market.

The meat industry in Canada should not be allowed to dwindle—rather, the production of hogs, sheep and cattle on Canadian farms should be greatly increased. To obtain this increase does not mean that farmers should devote their whole attention to live stock. The majority of farmers will admit that with very little extra effort and expense they could increase by several head the live stock on their farms without in any way interfering with their present system of farming.

From reports to the commission of conservation, present conditions indicate a world-wide scarcity of live stock, with little likelihood of an overabundance for many years to come. The opportunity for Canadian farmers is, therefore, apparent. To take advantage of this, farmers should save their heifer calves to produce more cattle, while the others may be turned off, not as veal but as beef.

Expert stockmen advise that there are good times ahead for those raising sheep. The high price of mutton and wool and the comparative ease with which a flock of sheep may be sustained upon land which is otherwise unsuitable for agriculture, should suggest a great increase in the number of sheep raised by Canadian farmers.

Increased production in hogs can be brought about more quickly than in any other class of live stock, and consequently should receive immediate attention.

Animal production on the farm is desirable because it increases the fertility and crop-raising ability of the soil. Good prices are sure to be obtained for any surplus which farmers will have to sell on account of the inevitable shortage of supply resulting from war conditions in Europe. These two conditions should be an incentive to Canadian farmers to increase their live stock production. A little forethought now with modern methods of feeding will make increased production easily possible.—F.C.N.

To Protect the Birds

"To hunt birds without a gun or sling shot," is the ideal kept constantly before the members of the Farm Journal Liberty Bell Bird Club, who sign a pledge to protect all song and insectivorous birds. If it happens that a newly enrolled member of the club is ignorant of the value of the birds in shot and brings it fluttering to his feet, his fellow members with literature, arguments and personal persuasion try to show him the evil of his ways and bring him back into the folds of the merciful. If he refuses to reform and continues to violate his pledge, his name is at last stricken from the membership list and he is sent to Coventry by his comrades pledged to save the birds, and through them, save the crops from being devoured by insect pests.

Sunday schools in many districts are fitting places to teach humane principles to their pupils by having them enroll as members of the Liberty Bell Bird Club, of the Farm Journal, in Philadelphia, Pa. Its banner and pledge are kept before the classes, its educational pamphlets and wall cards are used to encourage the children to study and protect the birds, and so lead them towards being kinder and more considerate of each other.

Sabbath school classes in different parts of the country report most interesting "Bird Evenings" where bird songs, recitations, essays and little plays are given. Sunday school superintendents are calling the attention of their teachers to this effective helper for creating a greater interest, and larger attendance in Sunday school classes.

There is no cost in joining the club, no fees, no dues or assessments of any kind. Any person who signs the club pledge: "I desire to become a member of the Liberty Bell Bird Club of the Farm Journal, and I promise to study and protect all song and insectivorous birds and do what I can for the club," will receive a club badge button free of charge.

"The Bravest of the Brave"

The Victoria Cross, the supremest British reward for valor of which many will remember was given during the present campaign, is the youngest of such decorations, only dating back to the Crimean War in 1855. It is the most valued possession in many a home in Britain today. The Austrian Cross, on the other hand, is the oldest.

A similar reward in Germany is the Iron Cross, instituted by the Emperor Frederick III. of Prussia in the year 1813. Russia gives as a decoration to its heroic soldiers the Cross of St. George, which was founded by the famous Empress Catherine II. in the year 1769, and, while the Victoria Cross is of bronze, and the Iron Cross is of iron, the Russian Order is of gold, with a beautiful medallion of St. George, killing the dragon.

In Austria, again, the cross is of gold, and was instituted in the year 1767 by the Empress Marie Theresa soon after her accession to the throne. It has the same inscription as the British Victoria Cross, ours having in English "For Valor," and theirs in Latin the word "For Bravery."

The Order of the Legion of Honor, which is the reward in France, was instituted by the great Napoleon, and he decreed that every soldier who was decorated with that honor should have the additional distinction of being entitled to receive a military salute from officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers.

ARTILLERY MAY BE THE DECIDING FACTOR

MODERN GUNS PROVE TO BE VERY EFFECTIVE

The Modern Field Piece Can Discharge at the Rate of 24 Shots a Minute, Throwing a Shell Weighing Eighteen Pounds a Distance of About Four Miles.

A very small proportion of British wounded who have returned from the war are suffering from rifle wounds. Almost all the injuries are the result of artillery fire. Probably this proportion will be maintained to the end and victory will be found on the side that makes the best use of the field artillery, which, by the way, is comparatively a modern invention. It is said that Napoleon was the greatest of the world's authorities upon the use of artillery, and that Frederick the Great was the first leader to recognize its importance; but the field artillery that either of them used, compared with the artillery now in use, would be like the bow compared with the magazine rifle. What Frederick did with his cannon, he did with the same art, to remove the guns from the train where they had always been placed on the march and make them more mobile. Napoleon used to say "Fire effect is everything, the rest is nothing." At Waterloo, he had 240 guns, but their combined effectiveness was not equal to a single battery of modern guns, which would, indeed, destroy the Waterloo guns long before the latter could reach them with a shot.

In the American Civil War artillery played a large part, as far as noise and intimidation were concerned, but did little actual damage, and indeed until the Russo-Japanese War artillery was not to be relied upon. Before that time, while the range was considerable, the guns were too easily put out of action, and too slow in operation. Frequently the shells did not burst, and when they did their destructive power was not a fraction of what it is today. However, both the Japanese and the Russians showed new tactics as regards field artillery. They used it in positions never before attempted, and with a speed and a deadliness that fairly staggered military critics. It was in 1894 that an ordinance authority wrote:

If by any means a manufacturer can produce a wheeled carriage which will form a secure platform for the gun when it is fired, which can be brought into action and limbered up again and which will not recoil between the rounds discharged from it, he will benefit horse artillery batteries enormously, and a squadron would be relieved with the same number of shells which pelts a torpedo boat pushing to assail a man-of-war. The production of such a carriage has not yet, however, been accomplished, and we may, therefore, leave the question of re-arrangement of horse artillery at rest until a most difficult problem is solved.

The reason that the navy was in advance of the army as regards artillery is that on a ship a gun can be solidly fixed to the deck, and the recoil will have no effect. The gun was as solidly based as though in a fortress. With field artillery, however, mobility was demanded. It was plain that the gun had to be mounted on wheels in order that it could be moved about. To take off the wheels every time a gun was fired and then attach them when it became necessary to move the gun was out of the question. The trouble with the best of the modern field artillery, twenty years ago, was that the gun had to be reloaded after every shot. The recoil spoiled every position.

The invention that finally did away with the recoil and that at once quadrupled the deadly effect of modern artillery is rather a complicated piece of mechanism but in general somewhat resembling the shock absorber of the automobile. The modern field piece dragged into position by horses holds its position, once sighted, as long as the gunner desires. If he gets the mark the first shot he can be certain that he will have it on the twentieth shot. The modern gun can discharge at the rate of 24 shots a minute, or in much faster time, and its ammunition can be handled. The range is about four miles, and the weight of the shell is 18 pounds. In 1877, when the Russians astonished the world with the deadly effects of their shrapnel fire upon the Turks, each shell scattered 37 bullets. A modern shrapnel shell scatters 140. Moreover, the shell itself, instead of breaking into 42 pieces, breaks into 1,200 fragments and carries death for 200 yards in every direction from the point it strikes.

The first modern field artillery used by the Germans was the Ehrhardt gun, and it is an improved Ehrhardt that the Kaiser has mounted on his day. The British field piece is the Armstrong gun. The French gun is the Puteaux and this last is supposed to be the best of all. It was invented about fifteen years ago and the secret of its design and manufacture has been carefully guarded by the French military authorities ever since. It has a range more than five miles, and hurls a three-inch projectile. The Russian and Austrian armies are using Krupp guns, and these are thought not to be quite so effective as the artillery of the British, the French and the Germans.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Mr. Kipling on German Barbarism

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, addressing a great recruiting meeting at Brighton, said that Germany was fighting to conquer the civilized world. They had deliberately filled the earth with horror and hate. For the last two generations the Germans, by their books, lectures, speeches and schools, had been taught that nothing less than the conquest was the object of their preparations and sacrifices. Britain must have more men to check their onrush of organized barbarism. Germany's real objective was England—England's wealth, trade, and world-wide possessions. We must arm to oppose the fate of becoming a second-rate power. He did not doubt ultimate victory. Every eligible man must offer his services, and the state would see his dependents did not suffer. If we failed, every tradition of mankind would pass out of remembrance.

WAR QUESTION OF HONOR

Lloyd George Says England Will Make It To Interest of Nations to Respect Their Treaties

"There is no war in this hall who throughout his political life has regarded the prospect of engaging in war with greater repugnance than myself. There is no man either inside or outside this hall who is more convinced than I that we could not have avoided the present war without national dishonor."

This was the text of a speech which David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, made in Queen's Hall recently to arouse Welsh enthusiasm for Field Marshal Earl Kitchener's new army. The chancellor went on to say that any nation which disregarded its national honor was doomed and Great Britain was bound by honorable obligations to defend the independence, liberty and integrity of Belgium.

Referring to the accusation that Great Britain had used the treaty providing for Belgian neutrality as a cunning cloak to veil her jealousy of a superior civilization, the chancellor said:

"My answer was the action we took in 1870. In that case Prince Bismarck respected Prussia's treaty obligations, but it was to the interest of Prussia to break her treaty and she has done it. To Prussia a treaty is just a scrap of paper."

"This doctrine of a scrap of paper goes to the root of all public law. We are fighting against barbarism, and there is only one way of putting it right. If there are nations who say they will respect treaties only when it is to their interest to do so, we must make it to their interest to do so in future."

Referring to the German excuses, Mr. Lloyd George remarked: "A great nation ought to be ashamed of behaving like a fraudulent bankrupt trying to escape his obligations." Referring to the case of Serbia, the chancellor of the exchequer said that Emperor Nicholas had given Austria the only answer that became a man when he said: "I will tear your rump and make empire limps from limb."

"And he is doing it," added the speaker. Prussia, said Mr. Lloyd George, is "the road hog of Europe. Men, women and children and nations are ordered out of the way. Even Great Britain is ordered out of the way. It is the old British spirit is still left in British health the bully will be torn from his seat. They thought we could not beat them. It will not be easy. It will be a long job. It will be terrible. But in the end we shall march through terror to triumph."

Appealing to Welshmen to join the colors the chancellor continued: "This struggle is a great war for the emancipation of Europe from the thralldom of the military caste which has thrown its shadow upon two generations of men and has now plunging the world into a welter of blood."

David Lloyd George said the German people had great qualities of head, hand and heart, but had been misled into a false idea of civilization. They could not comprehend the action of Great Britain in pledging its resources, the lives of its people and its very existence to protect a little nation.

CRUISED FIVE YEARS IN ARCTIC

The Teddy Bear Returns From Remarkable Expedition

The fifteen-ton wooden gasoline schooner, Teddy Bear, Captain Jos Bernard, which left Nome on a hunting, trapping and trading expedition in 1909, which skirted the Arctic coast of Canada farther eastward than any ship had ever done, and which has now accomplished the north-west passage and reached Hudson Bay but for a shortage of gasoline, arrived at Nome, Alaska, recently. The little boat had sailed 1,800 miles since August 4, unable to use her engine because there was no gasoline aboard.

Bernard, with John Sandstrom and an Eskimo crew, left Nome well supplied with goods for trade among the Eskimos and refused to return until he had exhausted these goods. In the winter of 1910, Sandstrom was frozen to death in a blizzard on Barter Island, while he was on his way to an Eskimo village.

The Teddy Bear explored Coronation Gulf, on whose shores live the blue-eyed Eskimos, supposed to be descendants of the Scandinavian settlers in Greenland. Bernard and his crew lived comfortably on the wild game off the coast, and had an ambition to go to Hudson Bay, but after making more than half the distance they decided to discontinue because the coast was uninhabited and the schooner turned back last year after reaching Cochrane Point on Dorset and Union Straits, more than 1,000 miles east of Point Barrow.

In 1911 Captain Bernard met Vilhjalm Stefansson on Coronation Gulf and carried him to Bailey Island. Bernard, who went farther east than Stefansson, says that 75 per cent of the Eskimos he met east of the Mackenzie river had never seen a white man or a white man's vessel. The natives lived in most primitive fashion, using stone and copper weapons and cooking utensils.

Tied Flage to Horses' Tails

Those Prussian troops who rode through Brussels with Belgian flags tied to their horses' tails forgot Bismarck's caution that broken windows have to be paid for. The French government has already been moved, in honest indignation at the tale of German barbarism, to cut down the highly decorative and costly uniforms of German officers, who are prisoners in France.

The sympathy of the whole civilized world is being alienated from Germany by the official reports of the barbarous conduct of the German armies.

GERMAN SUBJECTS ARE GREATLY DELUDED REGARDING THE WAR

KEPT IN IGNORANCE OF TRUE STATE OF AFFAIRS

Through the Censorship of the German Press as well as Misrepresentation on the Part of German Officialdom, the People of Germany are Kept in the Dark

From time to time we read extracts from the German newspapers, as well as wireless despatches from that country, showing how the German people are kept in complete ignorance of the true condition of affairs regarding the progress of the war. It would appear that even the educated and best informed of the more intelligent class of the German people have been deceived by the Kaiser, and the military party, by misrepresentations of the official correspondence between the nations previous to the declaration of war. The German people are evidently led to believe that Great Britain was responsible for the war, and that since the commencement of hostilities German arms have been invariably successful against the allied troops. They even appear to have supreme confidence in their navy, and entertain the delusion that the British navy will be vanquished by their own fleet. Through the censorship of news by the authorities in Germany, and by means of spreading false reports broadcast, they are doing everything possible to prejudice the opinion of neutral countries. Letters are now being received in Canada mailed from points in the United States, and no doubt written by agents of Germany, which contain statements bearing on the cause and progress of the war, calculated to arouse an Anti-British feeling. These letters in most cases are being sent to the proper authorities, so that this plan of campaign may be exposed.

As showing the manner in which the German people are kept in the dark as to the true conditions of affairs in respect to the war situation, the following letter, written by a Berlin newspaper owner to a friend in England, is illuminating:

"Never in my life I should have ventured to think that Great Britain should ever declare war on Germany, the nation to which the British had the closest affinity, there being thousands and thousands of friendly and amicable relations between the inhabitants of the two countries. The official publication of the telegrams exchanged between the three sovereigns has proved beyond any doubt that Germany up to the last moment has extended her sincere desire to preserve the peace. True, its situation between two enemies who were at all times jealous of her development has forced her to keep vigilant watch and to prepare for a fight should it be provoked by her neighbors. Now the war has come, abruptly and unexpectedly, and since it has come without any intelligent reason, merely because the Russians believed the time ripe for the crushing of their civilized neighbor, the whole German nation has risen, as one man, to fight for our independence and our standing in the rank of the great powers. There are no more parties in our empire; the Social-

democrats have, just as well as the Alsacians and Poles in our boundaries, unanimously voted for the enormous sums deemed necessary, each and every one has taken up the arms, and now there are millions of good soldiers at our frontiers, eager to face the enemy wherever he may appear. The Russians, whose millions of soldiers were expected to flood over our eastern provinces, have cowardly fled wherever they met only a handful of German and Austrian soldiers, and it is safe to predict that our troops will continue to chase them as far as we choose, and whatever there exists of the Russian fleet will soon be doomed, or, if considered fit for the purpose, carry the German flag. And the French? We have permitted them to enter into Alsace, just as we allowed the Russians to pass over our frontier for a couple of miles along the Rhine, and now they are in a position to choose, and the fact be established that they, not the Germans, were the aggressors in this disastrous international war. But in the meantime, we have proven that German valiance and courage is the same as 1870, and the Belgians, who have been badly advised by their country's politicians, have realized towards Germany, but open to British and French manoeuvres, have been shamefully deserted by their advisers and are now the first to feel the weight of German strategy. Liege, the strongest fortress built by French engineers, has been conquered by ordinary field troops in one assault. Its strong forts have been reduced to cinders by our heavy guns. Brussels has been occupied and soon the last corner of Belgium will be in German possession, after which our invasion into France will be taken up with force with which even the combined French and British armies cannot rival.

"It is a pity that it has come so far, and the British people should, as it is too late, consider what is at stake. As far as we hear, British newspapers persistently belittle the German successes and continue to circulate news of German defeats which have never happened so far, and thus they betray their readers, delude them into the dangerous idea that Great Britain were invincible because of its splendid isolation at sea. Still, the vast British fleet has, as far as we know, up to this hour not dared to approach our coast, but prefers to do the safe business of piracy. I do not believe that our navy will follow this policy of apparent cowardice, but will before long visit the British coast and hunt the British vessels, and the result will be that the fiction of the British navy's supremacy will go to the dogs. "If I knew that this letter safely reached your hands, I would beg you to tell you what news our papers publish of the war, and should be much pleased if you would be kind enough to reciprocate."

WAITERS AND COOKS ENLIST

Herbert Kaufman Immortalizes the Patriotism of Simpson's Employees

The following verses by Herbert Kaufman are published in the London Standard. They are inspired by the announcement that a large proportion of the staff at Simpson's in the Strand, have joined Lord Kitchener's army. Simpson's is an old London eating house which boasts distinctively English traditions extending from 1716, and is well known for its adherence to the open roasting fire and other time honored methods of English cookery.

Forty men from Simpson's!
Forty men from Simpson's!
"Will you 'ave it rare?"
Try a bit of pudding, sir?
Yes, the cheddar's fair."

Forty men from Simpson's!
Forty men from Simpson's!
Quitting in a group,
Marching off in khaki for
To fix the Kaiser's soup.

Forty men from Simpson's!
Forty men from Simpson's!
"Will you 'ave it rare?"
"Ere's your 'ell served in the shell,
Piping from the pot!"

Forty men from Simpson's!
Forty men from Simpson's!
Hurry, turn 'em loose.
"They're the sort we need in front!"
To cook the German goose.

Forty men from Simpson's!
Forty men from Simpson's!
What a thing to read!
Forty humble serving men
Serving Britan's need!

Forty men from Simpson's!
Forty men from Simpson's!
Don't you blush with shame
While they play the soldier's part,
And you the waiting game?"
—Herbert Kaufman.

Jews' Freedom Affects World

Interviewed for the New York American, Henri Bergson said the war has so upset him that since its beginning he has been unable to concentrate his mind on his philosophy, therefore has abandoned work altogether.

"Things we thought of before the war no longer matter," he added, "while things we never dreamt of now assume enormous importance." Asked about the war's attitude to the Jews, Bergson declared that if the report were true this would be the greatest pacific revolution in history; its effects would be felt the world over.

Rights of Russian Jews

Mr. Israel Zangwill, president of the Jewish Territorial Organization, has asked the British Foreign Office to authorize him to say that England looked with sympathy on the cause of Jewish emancipation in Russia, and has received from Sir Edward Grey the assurance that he is very fully aware of the importance of the subject and would neglect no opportunity of encouraging the reform in question.

IS A SPLENDID PILOT

Lieutenant Collett is a Skilful Aviator With Fine Staying Power

C. H. Collett, the hero of the aerial raid into Germany, is a lieutenant of the Royal Marine Artillery. He took to flying a year ago and soon proved himself a remarkably fine pilot.

Lieutenant Collett was the first to show what a competent pilot could do with a heavy biplane which the admiralty bought in Leipzig last year. With a German pilot in this machine it used to be a matter of seconds to drop a bomb near London, but when Collett took charge it became a different vehicle. One of the sights of the aerodrome was to see him stand the machine vertically on one wing, tip and perform an awe-inspiring spiral for a thousand feet.

Early this year Collett had this biplane fitted for a long non-stop flight, the passenger space being fitted with an enormous petrol tank. Thus equipped, he flew from Plymouth to Grimsby, about 275 miles, then lighting through a faulty engine, it was his original intention to fly to the north of Scotland.

Later Lieutenant Collett jumped the loop in a Caudron biplane and was the first of the army aviators to perform this feat. He has great staying power, fine hands and a good eye, and was thus eminently fitted for the raid on Dusseldorf.

King of Belgium Shot His Chauffeur

Progress Du Nord relates a remarkable story of the King of the Belgians shooting his chauffeur, who traitorously attempted to drive him into the German lines.

The king was with his troops south of Antwerp, says the report. He ordered the chauffeur to drive ahead of them. After a while the king noticed the driver had changed the direction. His majesty warned him and when the chauffeur took no notice he ordered him to halt. This having no effect, the king, convinced of treachery, drew a revolver, and shot the chauffeur dead. The king then stopped the car and drove back to the Belgian lines in safety.

In the chauffeur's clothing papers were found showing he had received a German offer of \$250,000 for the king's capture.

Belgians Are Acceptable Type

Arrangements for the settling in Quebec of Belgian refugees have as yet reached no stage beyond that of being suggested, according to what could be learned in Ottawa. Immigration is a federal matter, but colonization and exact location comes more within the purview of the provinces. Belgians in Canada have always proved a most acceptable type of immigrants and public appreciation of their merits has been intensified by their heroism in the war. If located in Quebec or elsewhere they will be accorded every facility and encouragement, but to delay arrangements appear to have been continued.

TAKES WIDER AUTHORITY

May Control Telegraph and Telephone Lines—Other Stringent Orders

An order-in-council has been passed under the war measures act of the recent session, empowering the government, if deemed necessary, to take over and operate any telephone or telegraph lines in Canada, and providing authority for a strict censorship of all telegraphic or telephonic communications. The order provides that any cabinet minister, delegated for the purpose, may assume control of any telegraph or telephone company, and use its lines for his majesty's service. It is further provided that the minister may direct that all messages be submitted to censorship, or may by telegraph or telephone, going out of Canada shall go through certain named offices only.

Any director or officer of a company contravening the instructions of the minister is liable to a penalty of \$5,000 or five years' imprisonment.

Another order-in-council provides similar penalties for furnishing to the enemy information, plans, photographs, etc., likely to be of military use, or for furnishing intoxicating liquor to anyone on military duty.

British Aviator's Reserve

It is difficult to estimate correctly the actual war strength of Great Britain, on account of the loyalty and readiness to serve of her civilian population. The adaptability of British men to any sort of military service is always a marvel to foreigners, and comes, no doubt, in part from the national love of sport.

With the declaration of war on England, the Royal Aero Club issued a call to every licensed pilot in the kingdom to register for service with the British air forces. Virtually all responded, those owning machines tendering these as well.

When it is recalled that the Royal Aero Club, up to July 15, issued 800 certificates, one may comprehend the value of Britain's late insistence on aviation. A large part of this number is already in the service, perhaps 500 in all.

As the war is likely to prove an extended one, this civilian reserve is going to be of the utmost value as time will be afforded these men to become proficient for field service. Thus a large gap, due to England's losses in the conflict in the air, can be filled.

German Navy Increase

According to a Berlin message received in Amsterdam, statements made by members of the Reichstag on naval expansion apparently point to the building of 12 torpedo-boat divisions, six airship divisions, and a number of mine-layers and other craft. The rapid construction of three large warships and two smaller cruisers is also desired.

This, it is argued, would mean an increase of 25 per cent. in the numerical strength of the German fleet and of 100 per cent. in its fighting value.

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100 imported all wool worsted suits. Sale price \$8.95
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with Excursions to the Old Country

Daily Nov. 7 to Dec. 31 incl.

Limit five months, stop over and extensive privileges. Full information re rail and steamship tickets from Ticket Agent or write R. Dawson District Passenger Agent Calgary.

NEWSPAPER LAW

- 1.—The postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning the paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reason for its not being taken. A neglect to do this makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for payment.
- 2.—If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until payment is made.
- 3.—Any person who takes a paper out of the postoffice, whether directed to his name or not or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.
- 4.—If a subscriber orders his paper stopped and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it from the postoffice. This proceeds upon the ground that man must pay for what he uses.

Read the Call's War Bulletins

Call the CALL for all Classes of
JOB PRINTING

Queenstown Locals

The heavy snowfall we had a couple of weeks ago has put the land in Queenstown into fine condition for next year's crops and the outlook for a 1915 bumper crop never was better.

Had there not been two frosty nights the first week in September we would have had ripe tomatoes, squash, pumpkins, etc., this year as there has been a marked absence of frost during September and October.

Green peas and squash is not generally picked from the garden the last week in October in this part of the world. It is a fact, nevertheless that the writer had a fine mess of those vegetables the other day and some peas are still in bloom and will be about ready to pick for Christmas dinner unless the weather changes.

Nels Nelson a Queenstown farmer who has just returned from a six months visit to his native land of Norway tells of a very exciting trip across the North Sea where it took days to cross while under normal conditions it should take only one day. Mr. Nelson says the steamer sailed north of Scotland in order to keep out of the way of German mines. Part of the way they were accompanied by British war ships ahead to see if the coast was clear of mines. On landing in England all passengers were searched for German papers and everything German.

Shamrock School Report

The following is a list of the Shamrock School pupils and their standing for the month of October:
Grade VII—Richard Bishop 69
Grade VI—Burnice Sammons 73
Leland Hayes 62.
Grade IV—Virginia Hayes 73,
Wesley Hayes 68.
Grade III—Denton Black 83,
Rose Bishop 82, Lena Hayes 79,
Commodore Allen 68
Grade II—Floyd Sammons 80,
Addison Wilson 78
Grade I—Herman Hayes, Selma Sammons, Harlow Allen, Thomas Naylor, Ida Hays.
The aggregate days attendance for the month was 16. The average attendance was 11:15 and the percentage of attendance was 69:68 per cent.

L. A. BOWEN

Story Was A Hoax

(Medicine Hat News)

We publish by request the following:
Later papers from Britain deny the story published in the News on Thursday, taken from a Scottish paper, about the horrible outrage committed by German soldiers on a Scotch nurse in Belgium. The later paper says the story is a hoax and that the nurse who wrote the letter and told the story has been arrested for spreading false news regarding the war. The News hastens to correct any false impressions which may have been gathered from the publication of the story. The Germans are committing enough atrocities without charging them with any which they have not committed.

Gleichen Grain Market

SPRING WHEAT	
1 Northern	.....\$1.01
2 Northern	.....98
3 Northern	.....95
4 Northern	.....88
5 Northern	.....81
6 Northern	.....76
Feed	.....71
2 C.W. Oats	.....45
Ex. 1 Feed Oats	.....43
Malting Barley	.....56
3 Barley	.....56
4 Barley	.....54
Feed	.....52
1 Nor West Flax	.....\$1.00
2 Can West	.....98
3 "	.....94

The Provincial Seed Fair will be held in conjunction with the Calgary Fat Stock and Poultry Show, which is expected will be held the last week in November. Any farmer who wishes to make an exhibit at this fair and does not receive a prize list should make a direct application to the department of Agriculture at Edmonton.

NOVA SCOTIA BLUENOSES.

No One Seems to Know Just Why They Are So Called.

Those who dwell in the Canadian province of Nova Scotia are called bluenoses. The name has stuck to them since time out of mind, but how they came to get it is a matter of conjecture. One thing is certain—they don't like it.

Nova Scotians pride themselves on their English ancestry, and some will offer the suggestion that the name is a token that the blue blood shows. When the French were driven out of Acadia the fertile lands they vacated were taken up by English colonists, chiefly from Massachusetts.

The spirit of revolt was strong then in Boston and elsewhere in New England. Those who were loyal to the king and taxes found it a good opportunity to move, and from these loyalists Acadia was largely repopulated.

It may be that the blue blood shows and that the name is a badge of honor, but most Nova Scotians don't believe it, for they feel that it is a term of reproach.

"Why bluenose?" was the question put to one young woman whose home isn't far from Nova Scotia.

"Why, after the bluenose potatoes of course," she said, "and I think it means to name people after potatoes."

Now, it's true that, next to apples, potatoes form the greatest product of the rich Nova Scotian soil. And it's also true that the bluenose is the bright particular star among the varieties of potatoes they raise in Nova Scotia.

But the potatoes were named for the people, not the people for the potatoes. It's a simple question of chronology.

You explain it carefully to the young woman, and she says, "How silly of me!" but you can see with half an eye that you haven't convinced her.

Here's another guess. Being the third and last, maybe it's the right one. At any rate, it's the one generally accepted in that part of the American world known as down east.

It is cold in Nova Scotia, mighty cold, for six months out of every twelve, and the Nova Scotian nose, peeking out from the furs and woolen mufflers, first gets red and then turns blue as the icy breath of the north nips it.

But, however it is, the easiest way to put the Nova Scotia nose out of joint is to dub it bluenose.

For Value Received.

When Mr. Amasa Howe decided to turn the old Howe mansion on Todd's hill into a summer hotel there were persons who prophesied that he would make a success of it and others who were sure he would not, but at the end of two years it was evident to all that Mr. Howe's enterprise was a financial triumph. "And no wonder, when he charges for everything except air," said one of the dwellers in the village at the foot of the hill.

"What do you mean by that?" asked a visitor at one of the village homes. "He doesn't charge for water, I hope?" "Some of it he does," said the resident, nodding. "All that comes from the north pasture spring he does—a rent a glass. I understand the folks can have the art-arsheteyan well water free, but they all take the other and pay the cent. Charges 'em for riding, boating—half a mile walk included—tenpins and the swimming tank."

"But the cup of beef was the charge he made on the bill of a New Yorker. I heard tell that the man looked at it and looked at it, and finally he called Amasy, and says he, 'Look here, isn't there some mistake about this?'"

"I guess not," Amasy told him, dry as chips. "Your wife is so shortsighted she can't see up into the air, she tells me, and it's took my clerk or one of the boys right away from their work night and morning to keep her posted on the wind."

"You've been here a full month. I call one-fifty for the use of weather came pretty reasonable myself."

Italian Hat Straw.

Few people know where the straw for making summer hats comes from. A great part of it is grown in Italy. To make suitable straw the wheat is sown as thickly as possible in order that the growth of the plant may be impoverished as well as to produce a thin stalk having toward the end from the last knot the lightest and longest straw. The wheat blooms at the beginning of June and is pulled up by the roots by hand when the grain is half developed. If allowed to remain in the ground a longer time the straw would become brittle. About five dozen uprooted branches, the size of the compass of two hands, are firmly tied together into little sheaves and stowed away in barns. Then the straw is again spread out to catch the heavy summer dews and to bleach in the sun. After additional bleaching the straw is put into small bundles and classified. Finally it is cut close above the first joint from the top and again tied up in small bundles containing about sixty stalks each.—London Chronicle.

Where She Draw the Line.

Mr. Birrell's anticipation that, owing to the bigness of heaven, it will not be inevitable that we shall knock up against our acquaintances there may have been suggested by one of Deau Ramsay's best Scottish stories. It should be mentioned that at Hawick, the scene of the anecdote, the people used to wear wooden clogs, which made a clanking noise on the pavement. As an old woman lay dying some friends said to her, "Weel, Jeany, ye are gaun to heeven, an' gin you should see our folk ye can tell them that we're a' weel."

"Weel," said Jeany cautiously, "gin should see them I's tell them, but I maunna expect that I am to gang tink-clanking through heeven looking at your folk."—London Chronicle.



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The Call from now to December 31st, 1915, \$1.50